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The Pure Fermented Juice of English Apples.

Cider Cup for Picnic and Evening Parties.

Here is an Expert's Cider Cup Recipe: Slice two inches of cucumber very thinly and put in a jug with 1 oz. of castor sugar and a sprig of mint, pouring over these half a wine-glassful of sherry and a quart of Cider, and adding Two bottles of Soda Water. Cover the jug and place it on ice for about two hours, then strain out the mint and cucumber and serve.

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Never before was there anything like it, for its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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ARTIFICIAL WREATHS IN STOCK. (1448)

FUNDAMENTALISTS. SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK BROADENED BY SCIENCE. RELIGION IN BRITAIN AND U.S.

[BY ARTIST IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

The worst of trying to write short articles on great subjects is that one has to leave out so much that one is sure to be misunderstood. A fortnight ago I was writing simply on the effect of mechanical views of the universe on our ideas of sin and of moral freedom. But I received, a day or two after, a letter from one of our leaders of thought here in Manchester gravely remonstrating with me on what he supposed to be my views on Biblical criticism and the character of the early narratives of Genesis. I was easily able to satisfy him, and he then wrote urging me to make it plain that I accept the doctrine of evolution, and the results of modern criticism of the Old Testament.

Almost by the same post I got a letter of a somewhat similar character from America. Now no one would deny that some of the best modern work on the Bible has been done in America, nor that the best thought there is entirely on a level with that in this country and on the Continent. But equally no one who has followed at all closely the "Fundamentalist" controversy of the last few years will be disposed to deny that the gap between the best thought and the views of the ordinary man is much wider in America than it is here. A friend in Shanghai, after having been thrown much with Americans in China, wrote to me: "What wonderful people Americans are! You meet one and find him cultured, charming, delightful, and in all matters touching daily life, almost ferociously up to date. Mention religion, and you might fancy yourself talking to Tom Sawyer's Aunt Polly, to Uncle Silas (who, readers of 'Huckleberry Finn' will remember, 'had a little one-horse log church down back of the plantation, and never charged nothing for his preaching, and is was worth it'), or 'them dear people of the Pokeville camp-meeting'."

Really this is not unfair of many of them. I have a kind friend in America who keeps me well supplied with newspapers and press cuttings about the Fundamentalists, and about the "liberal" movement in New York, and really some of the views expressed, and the positions defended, by quite distinguished public men among the Fundamentalists, consort with the 20th century about as well as a tomahawk and moccasins with a Ford car. And the result is that theological liberals also seem to lose all sense of proportion. They write and speak as if the discovery that Noah's Ark is to be regarded as liberal history put them in the front rank of theological pioneers, and they surrender positions which here in England are defended by men of quite liberal views. Apart from the best thought in the universities and theological seminaries, which, as I have said, is on a level with the best thought here, America would seem to be, theologically, 50 years behind England.

What shall I say then to my correspondent's request to declare myself on the subject of evolution, and of critical views on the Old Testament? Well, as for evolution I did not know that it was any longer a matter of dispute in educated circles. I should as soon think it necessary to declare myself a believer in the Copernican view of the universe. No doubt what Driesch calls "dogmatic Darwinism" has been shaken, but the general evolutionary conception of the universe is part of the mental background of all educated men. So, too, with critical views of the Old Testament. They may still be matters for dispute in the theological seminaries of Tennessee and Arkansas, but not this side of the Atlantic. But I really do not think that to accept this position can be classed as modernism. There is no more powerful critic of modernism than Dr. Gore, and he accepted, and taught us, these views in the eighties.

To put the matter as shortly as possible we may note one or two special points:

(1) Our grandfathers believed that the world was created about 6,000 years ago. Dr. John Lightfoot, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, believed man to have been created at nine o'clock in the morning on October 23rd, 4004 B.C. Modern science teaches that the age of the earth is "a moderate multiple of 1,000 million years" (Lord Rayleigh in Report of the British Association, 1921) and that man has been on the earth possibly for half a million years.

(2) Our grandfathers believed that each species of animal was created separately, and in its present form. Science to-day teaches that all life has evolved from one common source and that man is no exception to this rule.

(3) Our grandfathers looked on the Bible as the infallible inerrant Word of God. To-day most people look upon it not so much as God's revelation (since a revelation is always made direct to an individual), but as the history of that revelation, and therefore, like all other history, of varying accuracy and value.

It would be vain to deny, and I for one have no sort of wish to deny, that this change of view as to the character of the universe has involved modifications in our view of religion. Personally, I think the result has been an immense deepening and broadening of one's whole spiritual outlook. But that the essentials of the Christian faith have been, in any way, invalidated I do not admit. Many people to-day say that they can no longer believe the Christian religion because of what they have learned from natural science. They would do well to ponder a sentence from Professor Hobson's Gifford Lectures "The Domain of Natural Science." It runs: "In fact, familiarity with Natural Science may be a cause of belief in the truth of certain premises employed in philosophical schemes, without providing in any proper sense a reason for such belief." So, too, such familiarity may supply a cause for religious scepticism without supplying anything that can properly be called a justification for it.

VINDICATION OF A SOLDIER.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE AT ALDERSHOT.

A remarkable case of miscarriage of justice, due, it is alleged, to out-of-date military law based on King's Regulations, has come to light at Aldershot.

On September 5th Private Pullinger, R.A.S.C., who was second chauffeur to General Sir Philip Chetwode, General Officer Commanding at Aldershot, was tried by court-martial on a charge of taking the General's motor-car out without permission and by negligence causing damage to it.

In evidence it was stated that the accused, in the course of his duties on the evening, brought the car out of the garage into the yard behind Government House to clean it and prepare it for the General's use next morning. Finding a defect in the engine, he put it right and then took the car quite openly out on to the main road for run to test it. While so doing he met with an accident which damaged the car.

At the court-martial it was stated that he had no right to take the car out without having first received permission from the sergeant in charge. For the defence, it was proved that the accused held the highest character, and had given the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and he had been actuated solely by his zeal in doing what he had.

When the Court found him guilty, the defending solicitor gave notice of appeal and took the proper steps at once. The Court sentenced Pullinger to fifty-six days' detention and to pay £15 towards the cost of repairing the car. There being no authority under the King's Regulations for staying the sentence pending the result of the appeal, Pullinger was sent to the military prison, which is now termed the detention barracks, and served twenty-eight days, the other twenty-eight days being remitted by the confirming General.

The result of the appeal has now been made known. It is directed that the whole of the sentence shall be remitted, that Pullinger be relieved of all financial responsibility in connection with the damage to the car, and that all records of the conviction shall be expunged from his conduct-sheet. Unfortunately, this came after he had already served twenty-eight days' imprisonment.

LABOUR'S "VIEW OF LIFE." "TWENTY POUNDS FOR CLOTHES!"

The following is from the editorial columns of London's Labour paper, the Daily Herald:

VERY DEAR:

"Twenty pounds for clothes?!" You must imagine that sentence spoken in a tone of mixed astonishment and indignation. It was spoken thus by a London County Court judge.

A young woman had been awarded compensation for some injury. She asked that £20 might be paid to her at once. She wished, she said, to buy clothes. Then the judge let his surprise and sarcasm rip.

Yet if that judge heard that the wife of a friend of his had spent three or four or five times that amount on one garment, if he read that a countess had paid £20 for a few hats to be worn a few times, he would have no word of disapproval to utter.

In his mind, as in the minds of all who accept the social system without thinking about it, there are different kinds of people. Some have a right to expensive clothes with everything to match. Others must be content if they get just enough plain food to eat and rough covering for their bodies and a hard bed to sleep on.

This is the view of life which Labour is determined to change. No one can understand our policy who does not firmly grasp that.

OFF TO THE CONGO.

LORD LEVERHULME'S DEVOTION TO GROCERY TRADE.

When Lord Leverhulme opened the Grocers' Exhibition at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, recently, it was announced that he was leaving for Belgium, on his way to the Belgian Congo.

Lord Leverhulme—who had just celebrated his 73rd birthday—said his family had been associated with the trade for over a hundred years. The motto of his father and of himself had always been: "Service to the public."

"I began my career 57 years ago as an apprentice in the grocery trade," he said. "As the word Calais was said to have been found engraved on the heart of Queen Elizabeth, so, if you will look at my house, you will find engraved upon it, 'The Grocery Trade.'"

A man's profit is what he is entitled to. Isn't the grocer as useful as the lawyer? We have the guinea barometer, the 1,000 guinea barometer, and the 20,000 guinea barometer. In the grocery trade, the successful grocer considers the best interests of his customer, and at the back of his civility must always be this sincerity.

"There is a limit, of course, to the grocer's service to the public, as my father found on an occasion."

A little girl came into the shop and said: "Please will you let mother have change for sixpence?" My father counted out the coppers and asked for the sixpence. "Oh, that's all right sir. Mother will send it round on Monday!"

The time has gone by to treat jazz with contempt.—Mr. A. B. Walkley.

I would prefer to work in a mine or a factory, but that would deprive some worker of his job.—Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

If the rising generation is our quarry, in vain will the net of authority be spread in sight of that particular bird.—The Dean of Bristol.

SIGHTS. LIGHTS. BRIGHT NIGHTS. SEE

WARNER BROTHERS' PRESENTATION OF "BROADWAY AFTER DARK"

A DRAMA FOUNDED ON OWEN DAVIS' BROADWAY SUCCESS—A GLOWING DRAMA OF LIFE SET AMONG THE PALACES OF PLAY AROUND THE GREAT WHITE WAY.

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"BETWEEN LOVE & WEALTH"

ALSO HUM GUNS ACROBATICS & TIENSIN TOPICS.

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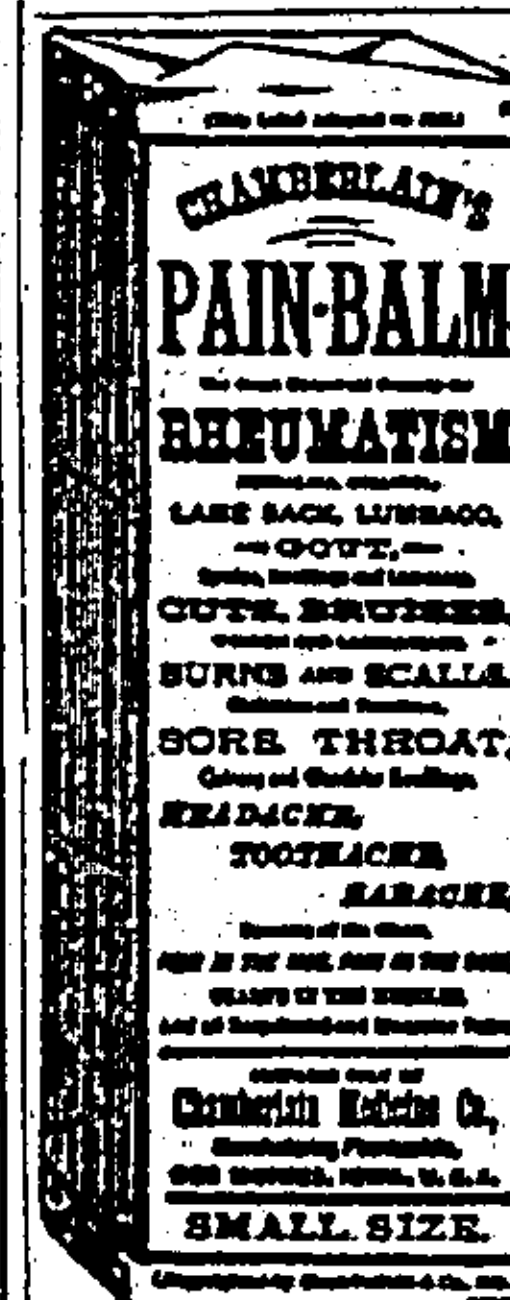


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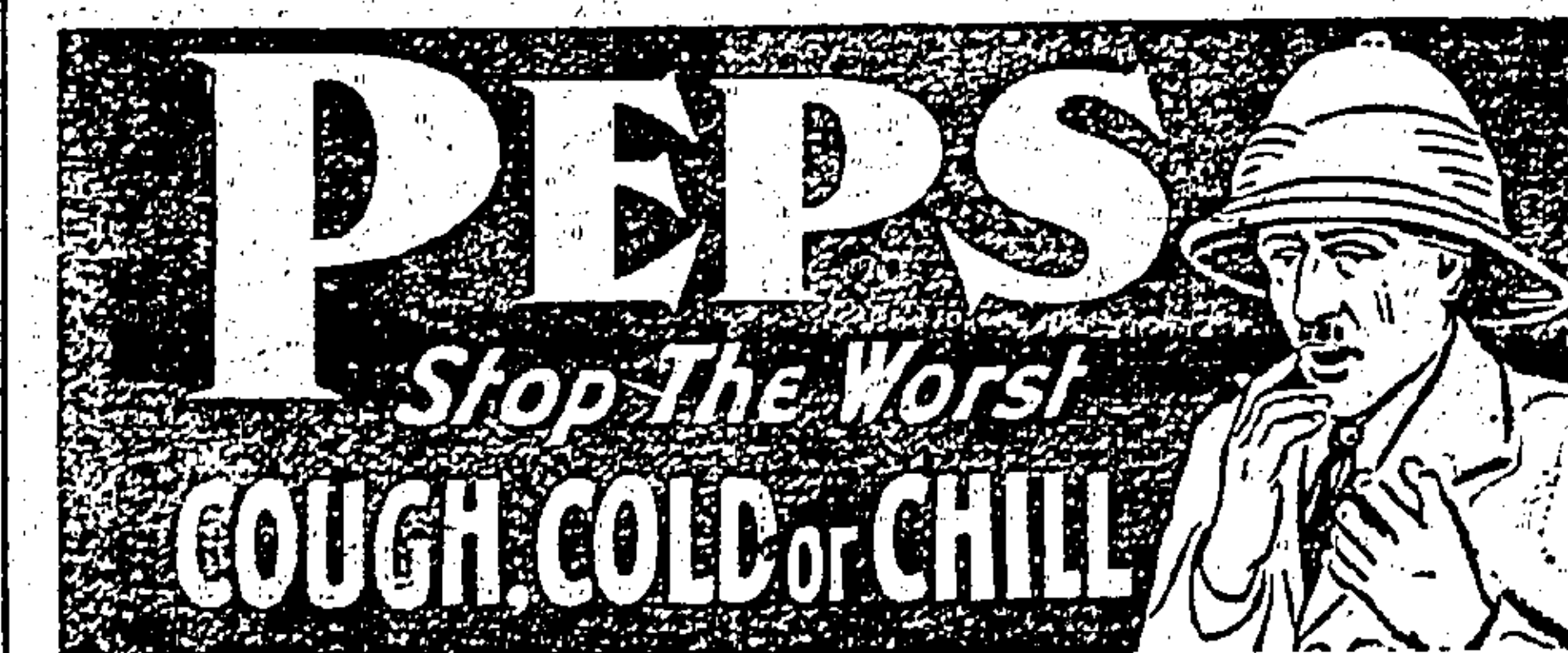
Pains in the Side and Chest,

Burns, Scalds,

Sore Muscles, Headache, Toothache,

Cuts and Bruises.

Sold Everywhere.



WHITE PIMPLES ALL OVER FOOT

Formed Large, Sore Eruptions. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"For eight months I suffered with a sore foot. At first a spot of little white pimples broke out which soon spread all over my foot and formed large, sore eruptions. Sometimes the irritation was unbearable and I could not sleep at night. As soon as one eruption dried up another broke out."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after continuing the treatment for six weeks I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. B. Hayes, 11, Herbert St., No. Ormesby, Middleborough, Eng., May 23, 1923.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. See directions on box. Try our new Evening Stick.

No More Indigestion After Eating.

That distressing, disagreeable, and frequently painful condition known as indigestion, from which so many people suffer after eating, can be prevented, or relieved in five minutes, by taking two or three Bisurated Magnesia tablets immediately after eating, or whenever pain is felt. It's really wonderful the way these little tablets prevent and relieve all forms of stomach trouble and weakness due to or accompanied by acidity or food fermentation. If you have acid stomach weakness, indigestion, loss of power or any other form of internal trouble, go to the nearest chemist for a package of Bisurated Magnesia tablets; take as directed and you'll be amazed and delighted with the results. Be sure to see the trade-mark word "BISMAG" on the wrapper when buying.

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"THE YOUNGER BROTHER"

A Big Chinese Superproduction in Nine Parts.

XMAS CIGARS

TO SEND HOME

THIS IS THE MONTH TO POST YOUR XMAS PRESENTS
HOME WE SUPPLY THE BEST BRANDS
OF CIGARS AND PAY THE DUTY.

A GOOD CIGAR—THE EVER WELCOME GIFT.

LABAQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S THEATRE



One copper
for 18 hours light!
Consider what you save
in this way!
PHILIPS
SAVELITELAMPS

Obtainable at all Electrical Stores. For Wholesale apply to Sole Agents—
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING COMPANY.

INCOME TAXES IN U.S. DIVORCEES INTERESTED IN PUBLISHED FIGURES.

DEMPSEY'S \$90,000.
No political episode in years has caused such excitement and indignation as the publication throughout America of the income taxes paid this year by individual and corporation of all classes.

For the first time in the history of the United States the innermost financial secrets of the wealthy have been exposed ruthlessly to the gaze of the entire community. The publication of the tax lists was due to the amendment of the revenue law which was forced through Congress by the Democrats and Radicals over the protest of the Republican members.

The amendment provides that the public may be permitted to inspect the tax returns, but does not specifically state that the list of payments should be published. As the result, the newspapers of the country are filled with the most appetizing morsels which have been printed for many a day.

The capitalistic element, represented by metropolitan newspapers, bitterly criticises the action of the Treasury Department in making the lists public, claiming that while the law grants permission to do so, it does make such action mandatory.

Senator La Follette is chortling gleefully over the disclosure of the "predatory rich" because of the exposure of the alleged habit of falsifying income tax returns.

The Democrats claim that a Republican plot is afoot for the publication of the lists 10 days prior to the election in order to show that John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee, paid \$94,000 as his income tax.

The figures reveal amusing and amazing comparisons. Henry Ford's \$17,000,000 income tax heads the list; John D. Rockefeller is next with a tax of \$7,000,000. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and a couple of others paid a million odd.

Jack Dempsey's \$90,000 is fifteen times bigger than the tax paid by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. Al Jolson, Douglas Fairbanks, Gloria Swanson and other prominent stage and screen stars had incomes five to ten times larger than those of the most eminent bishops, physicians, lawyers, scientists and authors, according to the tax list.

Big business, which has hitherto been the chief bulwark of President Coolidge, is in such a high dudgeon over the incident that the President's fate on November 4th may be affected.

A few newspapers like the Philadelphia Public Ledger withhold the figures on the ground that their publication is in violation of the law regarding which the Attorney General is about to hand down an opinion.

Women are conspicuous among those who are seeking after the figures of the income tax returns, especially divorcees who are dissatisfied with the alimony they are receiving and housewives who feel that their husbands are underpaying them.—*Japan Advertiser's* Washington correspondent.

RURAL GODS AND RURAL PROGRESS.

"THE GODS DOMINATE THE SITUATION."

In making plans for bringing about progress in rural China, the rural gods are too often forgotten, says *Agriculture and Forestry Notes*, issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University. Lack of roads, bridges and dikes; destructive insects and diseases, unmolested by human agencies, taking their annual toll of valuable plants and animals; absence of forests; poor crops; poor people; droughts, floods and famines; lack of schools and the like are, after all, only outward manifestations of an inner social and national life.

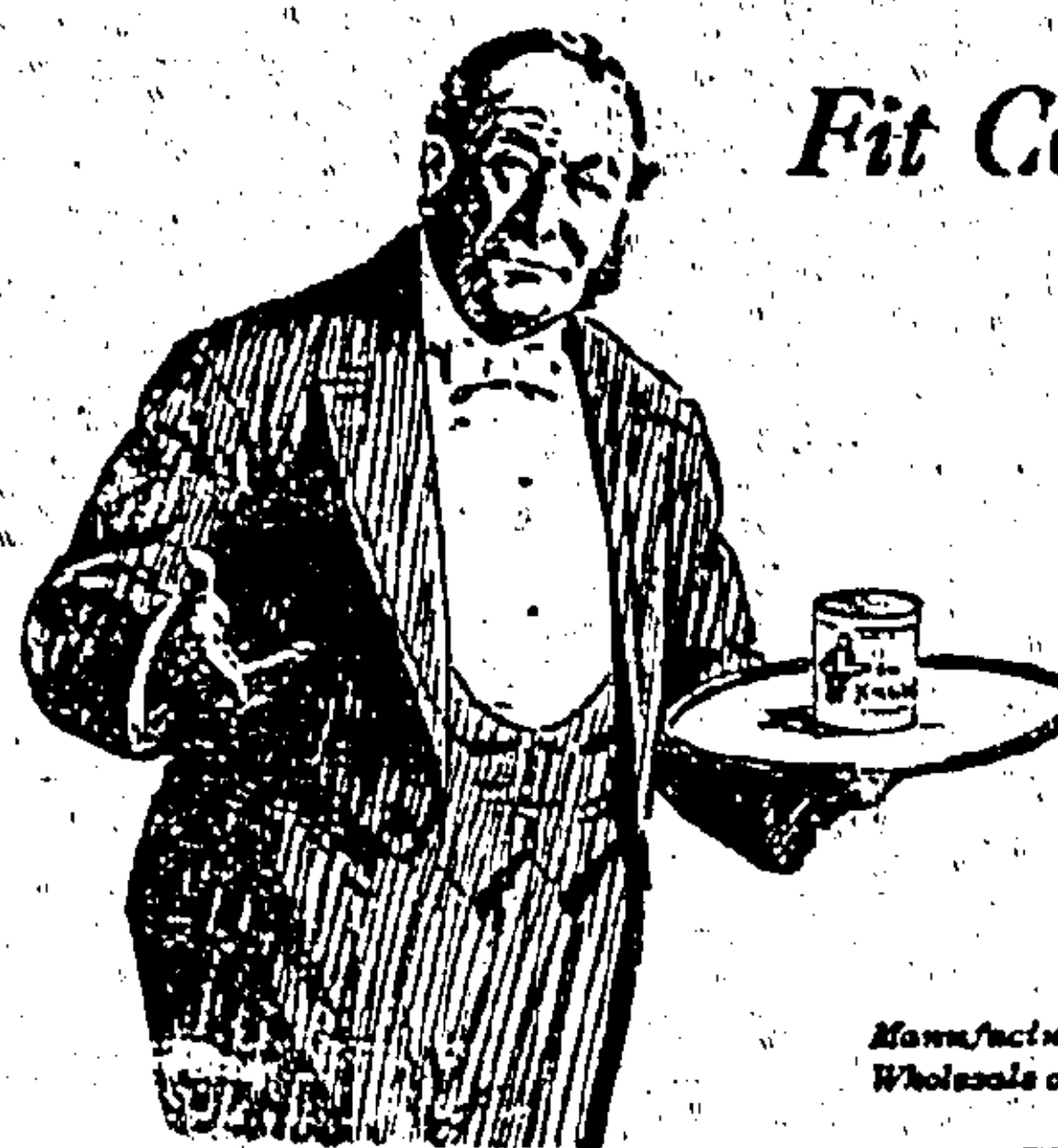
"The rural people for the most part, whether their condition be better or worse, manage to suffer quietly among themselves, leaderless and voiceless in provincial, national, and international affairs. For acute situations, remedies in the form of reduced or excess taxes, temporary repairs, and food, in the latter years, often representing gifts from foreign sources, are applied.

"Fundamentally, general conditions do not change much, or but slowly. The gods dominate the situation. Witness the following typical scene pictured by Professor Ip, of our department of forestry, during a summer field trip: 'Southern Anhwei is having a great drought now. The natives informed me that the last rain they had was 47 days ago. Thousands of people are marching to Kamen every day, and the other poor magistrate has to prostrate himself before every idol they bring. To-day there were as many as 68 idols, and each came at a different time.'

Many missionaries may not feel that they are directly concerned with roads, dikes, better agriculture and village improvement programmes, but we cannot expect essential rural progress or rapid development of the church except as the rural gods are being de-throned. In this latter process modern agricultural discoveries helpful to the farmers the world over will be the gods' most subtle enemy and may be made the rural church's most helpful ally."

SHANGHAI LAND COMPANY'S NEW ISSUE

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts informs us that they are in receipt of a telegram from their Shanghai Office to the effect that it is proposed to increase the capital of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. by issuing 30,000 new shares at Tls. 90, i.e., in the proportion of 1 new share to every 3 old, at Tls. 40 premium.



Fit Company

There's some things, sir, which just naturally go together.

A page boy isn't happy without chewing-gum and "Deadwood Dicks."

Gentlemen of experience and good taste, sir, fully appreciate a glass of old Port and a Kensitas, they know that a Kensitas cigarette is "as good as a really good cigarette can be."

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QUAINT INSURANCE RISKS. SOME EXTRAORDINARY CASES ON RECORD.

There was a time when insurance was regarded as flying in the face of Providence. That was 300 years ago, when the Duke of Oldenberg was considering various schemes, which he dropped.

Nowadays, insurance is almost as common as birth registration. It has grown enormously in comparatively recent years. While 40 years ago the amount paid in premiums on lives was only 15 million pounds, it is now nearer a hundred millions.

The principle has also been considerably extended. It takes every possible form. People insure everything from aeroplanes to ankles. Mile Mistinguet, the French actress, has insured her legs for a million francs.

A few years ago a young man insured his marriage. He was badly in need of cash, and went to a moneylender, who agreed to let him have £500 on condition that he insured at Lloyd's his coming wedding to an heiress. When the engagement had been proved to be genuine the transaction was duly completed.

Holiday-makers insure against wet weather, and organizers of all kinds of out-door events make provision against a falling off in gate receipts. Aircraft insurance has increased tremendously, and pilots who desire to take out policies to-day find that their occupation is now regarded as being almost as safe as motoring.

Valuable film and circus animals are heavily insured. There is a policy for £20,000 on Tom Mix's horse, on which he does all sorts of daring feats, and there was a similar one on the famous chimpanzee, Consul.

Well-known pianists and violinists adopt the same principle. Paderewski pays large sums to secure compensation if his fingers are injured, and Kubelik has arranged to receive £2,000 if an accident to his right hand prevents him from fulfilling an engagement.

Composers insure against their songs being failures, and authors and playwrights take out policies which lighten the financial burden if their books and plays do not "catch on," though the premiums would be too heavy to be worth while in the case of unknown people.

The heads of great businesses often take out huge policies. Mrs. Mollie Newbury, the owner and directing head of one of Chicago's biggest stores, is said to be insured for £600,000.

Quite a number of people insure monarchs. Large sums were paid on the death of Queen Victoria, and again when King Edward died. Often, when prominent business men become bankrupt, large policies are funged on the market and are bought by individuals as a speculation. One on the life of Farrow was sold for £110,000.

If a man is in poor health his policy, of course, fetches proportionately more money. In this connection, it is related that a letter was once written to the person concerned in the following ironical terms: "Doubtless you are aware that it was I who bought the £5,000 policy on your life the other day. Your early decease will be esteemed by—"
—H. S. G. in the *Evening News*.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in a market report, say:

Since the issue of our last report, on the 15th ult., prices have declined \$2 to \$4 per bale without, however, leading to much business. The dealers showing no disposition whatever to enter into any commitments owing to the serious situation in Canton. Latterly a demand has sprung up for Yunnan, but that market appears to be more attracted by the Shanghai than by the Indian yarn, the former being quite a few dollars cheaper. The latest reports from Bombay are that mills appear to be willing to make substantial concessions for forward deliveries.

Unsold stocks 5,000 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 1,700 bales.

Shanghai.—A fair business seems to be passing, while goods are moving forward more freely.

Japanese yarn has been in an uncertain tone throughout the period under review.

Raw Cotton.—No sales nor stock. Quotations: Bengal, \$55 to \$60 per picul; Chinese, \$53 to \$58 per picul.

CHUN HING MOTOR BUS COMPANY.

The following List is the Time Table of our Service from LAI CHI KOK to UN LONG and Vice Versa.

From 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Every 1 Hour Service

The Buses will Run every Hour Daily.

UN LONG SERVICE.

From UN LONG to SHEUNG SHUI.

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Every 40 min. Service

From	LAI CHI KOK	to	LAI MOK SHUI	...	10 Mins.
"	LAI MOK SHUI	"	CHUN WAN	"	7 "
"	CHUN WAN	"	CHAI WAN KOK	"	5 "
"	CHAI WAN KOK	"	SUN CHANG	"	7 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	SUN CHANG	"	5 "
"	SUN CHANG	"	CHUNG LUNG TOW	"	3 "
"	CHUNG LUNG TOW	"	TAI LAM CHUNG	"	7 "
"	TAI LAM CHUNG	"	SUN KONG MUK	"	5 "
"	SUN KONG MUK	"	CANTON PAKE	"	3 "
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[1402]

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HOSHIGAWA.—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (35 rooms) and 15 furnished bungalows in charming cliff garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

OGONDAI.—Most beautiful and select Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two miles from Port Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian officers and officials. Yamato Hotel and 30 villas and bungalows, mostly with detached servants' quarters. Excellent Bathing, Wonderful Scenery, Historic Battlefields, Banned and Disarmed Forts Miles of charming Walks and Drives. Abundant Fishing Facilities. Orchestra twice a week. Best place for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR.—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful landlocked Harbor. Exactly one hour's journey Dairen by express train. Yamato Hotel (16 rooms). Excellent place of historical and scenic interest to fill a month with a fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

KONGGOSAN.—The famous Diamond Mountain of Korea. A special Summer Resort rivaling Switzerland for climate and scenery. Beautiful peaks and charming cascades. Grand recuperative salubrious Kongsan Hotel (10 rooms) at Onsei and Choonji Hotel (11 rooms) Cho curi.

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[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

BOATWOMAN'S MURDER AT ABERDEEN.

CASE ADJOURNED.

How a boatwoman was stabbed to death on her own sampan in Aberdeen Harbour on September 23rd, was related yesterday morning, when a young Chinese named Lam Yin was charged with the murder of a woman named Chau Yau Tai. Mr. J. N. B. Nihill prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. H. S. Fitzroy appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Nihill, outlining the case, said, that two men were seen to board the boat, which pushed off into the Harbour. Prisoner had been identified as one of the men. Nothing was known as to what actually happened on the boat, other than the statement made by prisoner when he was charged. But when the Police made an examination of the boat, following the crime, there were ample signs that a struggle had taken place. The woman was unable to make any statement before she died in the Government Civil Hospital.

A hawker who was in another boat at the time, heard cries of "Save life" coming from the woman's boat, and he saw two men swimming in the Harbour. He followed one, keeping him under observation, and the Police being summoned, this man was arrested.

The woman, who was stabbed about the head, managed to row her boat along-side that of a relative, and she was taken to the Police Station and afterwards to Hospital. The woman's little boy, who was on board the boat when it left the shore, was missing, and it appeared that he had fallen, or had been thrown over-board in the struggle.

Robbery was the motive for the crime, for prisoner made a statement to the effect that his companion wanted the boatwoman's money, and that his companion killed her. The robbery, however, was fruitless in a monetary sense. Prisoner made a second statement which was entirely different, this time stating that there had been a collision with another boat, and that a fight had taken place.

In the afternoon a Chinese medical officer who was on duty at the Government Civil Hospital when the woman was admitted, gave evidence, and said at the time the wound did not look very serious.

Chin Chung, a married boatwoman, said that the deceased brought her boat along-side, and she, with another woman, accompanied her to the Police Station. Shortly afterwards, when the prisoner was brought into the Station, deceased pointed to him and said "That is the one."

A hawker named Lung Tung San also gave evidence, and when cross-examined by Mr. Fitzroy, said that the second man swimming in the Harbour was beaten by junkmen with bamboo poles. This man subsequently disappeared.

Mr. Fitzroy suggested that this was a case of deliberate murder, and witness replied that it did not concern him.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese constable, who said that when prisoner was brought into the Station the deceased woman pointed to him and said "That is the man who stabbed me."

His Lordship adjourned the case. Two more witnesses for the Crown will give evidence this morning.

[BEFORE THE PRISONER JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

COOLIE CHARGED WITH MURDER OF CRIPPLE.

SENTENCE OF 15 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Yeung Chun, a coolie, was charged with the murder at 76, Connaught Road West of a man named Chan Yau, a cripple, on the morning of October 18th. The assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, prosecuted, and pointed out that the deceased man, though he did not actually work, looked after the bedding and belongings of coolies who slept outside the Wah Cheung Rice Shop in Connaught Road West.

On the morning in question, three persons were asleep at this place, one of whom was Chan Yau, a coolie who would say that he was disturbed by cries and screams, and saw the deceased sitting on his bed, while prisoner was standing above him striking him with a piece of wood. The deceased man was a cripple, and the blows struck were of great violence. Prisoner left Chan Yau on the ground and went away, and almost simultaneously the Police arrived.

Sergeant Thorpe and a Chinese constable were patrolling Connaught Road when their attention was attracted by the sound of blows and cries. When they came on the scene the Chinese constable was sent after prisoner, and noticed that he had a large piece of wood in his hand. The constable accosted him, and he denied taking any part in the assault. He was arrested and at the Magistracy made the following statement: "It was an ordinary fight. I did not want to kill. It was fate that he was killed."

It was later discovered that the cripple's injuries were a ruptured spleen and two broken ribs, and in spite of the efforts to save his life when in Hospital, the man expired.

Mr. N. I. Brewer, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, said that his case was that prisoner returned to his sleeping place and there was a quarrel as to some money which had to be paid to the cripple, and the latter threw prisoner's bedding into the sea. He attempted to rescue the bedding and then returned and found deceased armed with a wooden cudgel. Deceased struck him, and wresting the piece of wood away from the man, prisoner returned the blow.

Chan Lau, a witness for the prosecution, admitted that the deceased had a most violent temper.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. W. L. Paterson, of the Government Civil Hospital, who said that death was caused by hemorrhage from the rupture. The injuries were undoubtedly caused by violent blows. One blow would have been sufficient, and there were certainly not more than two blows struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewer, he admitted that the man had an enlarged spleen, and could not take blows such as an ordinary man could. Apart from the rupture, in his opinion, the man would not have died from the other injuries.

Prisoner went into the box, and said when he saw the deceased throw his bedding into the Harbour he made an effort to save what he could, but his goods sank. He returned and found the deceased sitting on his own bed, and asked him why he had thrown the bedding into the Harbour. Deceased said "I don't care." The man Lau threw a wooden Chinese pillow at his head, and aimed a blow at him with the wooden cudgel which he had in his hand. Picking up the pillow he warded off the blow, and seizing the cudgel wrested it out of deceased's hand and hit him twice with it.

Questioned by Mr. Hazlerigg as to why he told an entirely different story in his statement to the Police, prisoner said he was confused at the time.

Mr. Hazlerigg, addressing the Jury, said it seemed fairly well established out of the mouth of prisoner himself, that he was the man who inflicted the injuries. Prisoner asserted that deceased was the assailant, but that seemed unlikely. It was hardly probable that this man, a cripple, would assault an able-bodied man. People of the class of prisoner often made rash statements, yet he would ask the Jury to discredit the stories prisoner had put forward.

Mr. Brewer pointed out that there were contradictions in prisoner's stories, but these contradictions were more apparent than real. With regard to the suggestion that prisoner had carried the piece of wood to the scene for the purpose of striking deceased, that was not at all necessary. Had prisoner desired to kill the man he could have done so with his hands. He could have throttled him, thrown him into the Harbour, and even snapped his back with his hands. It was more probable that deceased, the weakling, had the cudgel. The essential point of his case was that there was no intention to kill.

The Jury retired at 4.5 and returned ten minutes later, when they gave a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter."

His Lordship said that, taking into consideration the serious character of the offence, he could not see his way clear to inflict a less severe sentence than that of 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE WORLD-THEATRE.

Scenes that beggar description, episodes more bizarre than any found in the Thousand and One Nights, a veritable fairyland of midnight adventure abound in "Broadway After Dark," an excellent picture showing at the World Theatre this evening. It was adapted from the Owen Davis play and the cast is headed by such celebrities as Adolphe Menjou, Norma Shearer, Anna Q. Nilsson, Willard Louis and thousands others. It is a picture that the Cinema patron cannot afford to miss.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Two Fergusons—Helen and Casandra—who, though of the same family name, are not related and who prior to their engagement for the picture had never met, play opposite each other in the all-star production of Jack London's novel, "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," showing at the Queen's Theatre to-day. The picture is a C. E. Shurtleff, Inc. production and is distributed by Metro. The two Fergusons play respectively the parts of Margaret West, daughter of a half-owner of the sailing ship "Elsinore," and Dick Somers, son of the vessel's skipper.

Mr. Mitchell Lewis has the leading role also in "The Mutiny of the Elsinore." He is cast as John Pike, the rough but kind-hearted mate of the "Elsinore," who battles with the mutineers when they endeavor to take over control of his ship. It is a role ideally suited to this virile actor. Noah Beery plays the sinister Mellaire, who incites the mutiny. This part affords Mr. Beery opportunity for some of the best work of his career. Previous to appearing on the screen Mr. Beery appeared a number of years on the stage. Buster Keaton was also to be seen in his latest and funniest comedy "The Goat" in two reels.

CRICKET NOTES.

HONGKONG & MALAYA.

It is indeed seldom one feels, at the end of a game that one almost (almost, but not quite) wishes that one had been beaten. The match against Malaya has been a magnificent struggle, from which Holmes-Brown and his men emerge with as much honour as our own side. Not once but many times, the game hung in the balance. In our first innings at one time it seemed certain that the home batsmen would make their side fairly safe with a score of 250 or more; but the bowlers came again and we were left with a lead of a bare dozen. A couple of wickets to us on Tuesday night seemed to give us, if anything, a slight balance, and our bowlers, as before, improved. The first, shining hours. Again, as in their first innings, the 6th and 7th wickets for Malaya improved things considerably, and, with a useful last-wicket stand, they set us 146 to win.

Webster (alas!) and Ramsay were soon gone, and Stripp, though he played a useful innings of delay, went all too soon. Things looked better with Pearce in, and after a heart-tremor on his dismissal, Quick and Hancock seemed to have made the game safe for Hongkong. But when Quick went, there ensued a dour struggle.

But never I think in the days gone by, since cricketer first went in, did the dying so refuse to die.

Or the winners so hardly win.

Credit is due to the last men, who must have felt the crisis but hung on gamely even though they may not have scored many runs. It was fitting that the winning hit should have been made by Hancock, and his personal success in this knock, and the fact that he has led his side twice to victory, has given his friends the very keenest pleasure. It is given to few men to play successful cricket and to captain in Interport Games for twenty years. But to very few men indeed has come that personal affection—I will not use the word popularity, for it is no way covers the case—which Dick Hancock has inspired—not only in Hongkong players and friends, but also in the Shanghai and F.M.S. men who have known him of old. I wonder how many young cricketers owe much of their future success to his kindly advice and encouragement. I trust I have not embarrassed him by these lines, but it would ill fit a cricket scribe to permit the occasion to pass without trying to express—with however unskilful a pen—what we all think of our Dick. I do not wish to appear to omit reference to Pearce. I was at Home last year, but I make no doubt but that full justice was done to him—not only on his fine performance then, but on his long and brilliant Interport career. He has once again proved his sterling merit as a bat, and one is almost tempted to quote the well-known, "Others abide our question—Thou art free."

The result of the three matches leaves one a little in doubt still about our side as a whole, curious as it may seem when we have won both games we played. In fact, I think it possible that were the matches played all over again, there might be some surprising reversals of form. There is no getting away from the fact that we underestimated the strength of our side. The fielding was daily improving, but I doubt if anyone expected quite such excellence as the team showed. We also underestimated the deadliness of our attack. As I pointed out before the games, we have been playing all our bowlers so long that we have, in a measure, come to understand them. No man is (or very few are) a bowler in his own Colony. And I, for one, entirely neglected the handicap which our fiery wicket would prove to visitors not so used to it; or, indeed, in most cases not used to it at all.

The fact remains, I think, that we are not a good batting side. Ramsay justified his inclusion on his fielding alone, but, as I anticipated, he was not good enough to make many runs against class bowling. And until he learns to play orthodox cricket he never will be. His leg shots are brilliant, and pay against bad stuff. But if he ever wants to play big cricket he has got to learn defence and off-play on orthodox lines. And I hope he will, for the Colony will want him in the future. He is too good to be spoilt just for some temporary League success.

Owen Hughes as a bat was disappointing, but I feel sure he is suffering from the reaction of Antirabic injections. He is bracketed with Bowker as the finest fields in the Colony, each in his own place. Bowker is, I fear, not a bat, but he bowled most excellently and as cover or square-leg is brilliant. Reed and Powell bowled finely and it is remarkable how both have improved their fielding. Powell brought off a splendid catch at square-leg just when H.B. was most dangerous. I do trust he will never again try to play the bowling. He never will, I fear, while if he plays his own machine-ribbick shots he gets a lot of runs.

Quick fielded very well and his innings saved the game. Young batsmen should take lessons from him in the art of watching the ball. Hargreaves made an invaluable fifty against Shanghai, but he has failed as a bowler. His fielding was excellent, as was Webster's. The latter batted brilliantly with the utmost confidence. Indeed, in the second knock against Malaya he was out to a ball with which he was cautious. On an ordinary occasion it would have gone into the Taikeo verandah. He got a useful wicket, too, though the cult of the full-toss is a bit overdone.

Stripp was not as sure behind the sticks as he was against Shanghai, but he did his share and he is a useful bat. The weakness in the team's batting will, I hope, be made up in the future years by some of the younger bats in the Colony. More has only to conquer his nervousness to be sure of a place. Stewart will soon find a place with a little coaching; while Balthazet should get in if he can only put a little more abandon into his innings. I hear a rumour of A. A. Ramjahn giving up the game. I hope it is not true as he is a nice bat. All these four men can field very well, so the prospect is bright. But beyond Bowker there is nothing very much in the bowling line coming on in the "young entry." At any rate, I would tender my heartiest congratulations to the side on their victories. I trust I have not hurt their feelings wrongfully—I have tried to rightly once or twice—but I don't think I have ever criticized harshly on hearsay.

The Malaya team had more cricket in it, I think, than we saw. They have a good batting side, as even their tail can wag, but they have no outstanding bats. Holmes-Brown, Brand, Livock, Foster, Phayre and Grenier are all good bats. Their fielding was fair only (Yes, I know, but I can't help it), and their bowling a bit weak after Knight and Thompson were done with. I thought the latter's dropping ball, which looks like a full-toss until the last minute, was particularly dangerous; at all events, to a short batsman, though to Hancock and Hughes it does not present so many terrors.

Grenier did not bowl here in 1920, but he was quite useful as a change. I was rather surprised to see Holmes-Brown bowl himself so little in the last innings. He is a useful leg-breaker, and does not lose his length so much as Thompson does when he is hit. Whitley bowled well on Tuesday without much luck.

I should like to see Phayre field on his own ground before feeling sure about his cover-work. He was not catching them too well, his ground work was rather spectacular than sound, and he throws curiously. At the same time, one must recollect the difference in the light and the fact that the ball comes lolling along on our fiery turf and does not run true. But his energy in the field should teach a lesson to a good many cricketers.

The hockey-cricketers of Hongkong are taking on Malaya on Tuesday at hockey—I believe at the U.S.R.C. If anyone of their side feels aggrieved at my criticisms, then is his chance!

Finally, we all wish our visitors God-speed and a pleasant voyage home. We have given them perfect weather and, I hope, a good time. "Very sorry you go. Please you come back soon."

R. ABBEY.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

South China "A" beat South China "B" by 3 goals to 1 in a League game played yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley.

NANKING VELVET INDUSTRY.

Nanking velvet is one of the important silk fabrics in China. During the prosperous period of the industry in the Ching dynasty, there were in Nanking 260 factories, owning 1,100 weaving frames. With the exception of Fukien province and Hankow, the Nanking product was formerly distributed throughout the country, particularly in North China. Wholesale dealers were found in every leading city. During recent years, however, the trade has declined. Apart from purchases made in Nanking direct by customers, velvets are now only exported to Shanghai and Peking. The number of factories has been reduced to 260 and weaving frames to 800. Nanking velvets are classified into several kinds, all having a standard length of 20 Chinese feet and width of 1.5 Chinese feet per piece.—Chinese Economic Bulletin.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

HANCOCK MAKES WINNING HIT.

The Interport Cricket "Tests" are over, and Hongkong has won the Championship, beating the other two contestants, Shanghai and Malaya. The victory over the former, by an innings and 5 runs, was not unattended by good luck, but the defeat of Malaya yesterday by 5 wickets was a much closer affair. The issue was never certain until the last minutes of the game, and Hongkong owe their victory in no small degree to their Captain, H. R. B. Hancock. Going in at a stage when four valuable wickets (including Webster's and Pearce's) had fallen, and Hongkong still required 70 to win, he played with splendid patience, and after a succession of partners had joined and left him, carried his bat for 32, after winning the match for his side with a boundary hit.

When the third and last of the Interport Cricket matches, Hongkong v. Malaya, was resumed yesterday, each side had played an innings, for 150 and 147 respectively, and Malaya's second innings score stood at 20 for the loss of 2 wickets.

Play started at 10.35 a.m., and the overnight not-outs, Livock (11) and Foster (6) faced the bowling of Reed at the Law Courts end, and Bowker.

Livock took the first ball and scored a single, and in Bowker's first over added three more singles, all through the slips. In the same over Foster registered two singles and a two.

Foster's wicket fell after 12 minutes' play, Bowker bowling him with a beautiful delivery when he had scored 14. Three wickets were down at this point for 34 runs. Brand was the next batsman, and when he had added 2 to the score, was easily caught by Owen Hughes at second slip off Reed off a ball which rose into the air off the shoulder of the bat.

Four wickets for 37.

BOWKER'S LIGHTNING DELIVERY. Knight followed, and just after his arrival, Livock registered the first four of the day by cutting a ball from Bowker to the Queen's Road boundary. Almost immediately afterwards Knight's off-stump was knocked out of the ground by a lightning ball from Bowker which gave the batsman no chance to deal with it.

Five wickets for 42 runs.

Holmes-Brown was the next man in, and his first ball, from Bowker, he just touched, rather luckily, and it went past the wicket-keeper for 4. The 50 was sent up at 11.10 after 35 minutes' play. Webster was fielding admirably, in the outfield while the bowling was from the Law Courts end, and at third man when the bowler was on the other side. He covered a lot of ground in the former instance, and was invariably safe, while his returns were always beautifully accurate.

Just after Livock's 50 went up on the board, Powell relieved Bowker with the ball at the Naval Yard end. Livock by now appeared to be well set, and was hitting with great power and confidence, a hard cut off Reed to the Chater Road boundary notably evoking loud applause from the Pavilion and the numerous attendance in the stands. Quick at this point took the ball from Reed.

At 11.40 Livock's wicket fell to a good ball from Powell which took his off-stump. Livock, who was followed by Phayre, had played excellent cricket for his 41.

Six wickets for 73.

THE HUNDRED GOES UP.

Phayre, who bats left-handed, gave an early chance off Powell to Reed at mid-off, but it was by no means an easy one, and the fieldman, though he jumped and got one hand to it, was not able to hold the ball successfully.

The hundred went up at two minutes to noon as the result of a boundary to the Pavilion by Holmes-Brown off Quick. Shortly after this the Malaya captain was neatly caught by Powell at square-leg off Quick. Holmes-Brown, who was followed by Whitley, had played excellent cricket for his 41.

Seven wickets for 107.

Phayre at this stage was beginning to show signs of liking Quick's bowling, hitting two fours off him in one over, and when the 120 went up Reed went on again at the Law Courts end. At 1.33 Whitley was given out lb.w. to Powell when he had scored 9. Thompson went in next, with 3 wickets down.

With 141 on the board Phayre left at 12.24, being caught by Hancock off Powell. When Steven went in last man, 23 minutes were left for play before tiffin. Bowker went on at the Naval Yard end in place of Powell, and in his first over Steven sent the 150 up with an on-drive for 3. Powell next bowled at the Law Courts end, and off his first ball Ramsay

at deep mid-on missed an easy chance of catching Steven. The fault, which was a bad one, made a difference of only one run, however, for just afterwards Thompson was dismissed by a very pretty piece of stamping by Stripp off a ball from Powell.

Malaya's second innings closed at 12.45 for 157. Hongkong were thus left with the task of making 146 in their second innings to win. There was no further play before tiffin.

HONGKONG'S SECOND INNINGS.

Hongkong's first pair were Webster and Quick, who faced the bowling of Thompson, at the Law Courts end, and Knight. Webster took the first ball from Thompson, and scored a single off the last ball of the over. He thus took the first of Knight's deliveries, which he played carefully, but his dismissal came in the same over, when he was caught by Foster at mid-on with no further addition to the score.

The home side were thus one wicket down for only one run, after about five minutes' play. Ramsay was the next batsman.

The Kowloon player, always a bad beginner, started, as usual, to hit at the earliest balls bowled to him, and in his first over made the spectators hold their breath by hitting a ball from Thompson high and slowly in the direction of mid-off. Luckily there was no fieldman near enough to get to the catch, but Ramsay must be accounted extremely fortunate.

Quick scored two fours off Knight, and in the next over Ramsay added another off Thompson, Quick registering another in the same over with a beautiful square cut to the Naval Yard end of the Chater Road boundary. This sent the 50 up, amid applause.

Four followed one another rapidly, both batsman at this point hitting hard. Then Ramsay was dismissed by a catch in the deep field by Edwards, in attempting a high drive off Thompson, when he had made 11.

Two wickets for 32 runs.

Stripp next joined Quick, and very properly played the bowling carefully for a while. A little later Grenier took the ball from Knight. Quick punished a full toss from Thompson by punching it to the Chater Road railings, and just afterwards Stripp was caught by Foster at point, off Grenier, when he had made 2. Pearce was the next man in, with three wickets down for 42. In his first over, he drove a ball from Grenier hard to the Chater Road boundary.

At this point Hongkong required exactly 100 runs to win. Whitley, who bowls round the wicket, replaced Thompson at the Law Courts end. With the score at 67 Pearce was bowled by Grenier with a very tricky ball that broke in from the off. He had scored 15 runs, including 3 fours. Hancock came out to bat next.

The 70 went up at 2.42 when play had been in progress 57 minutes. Holmes-Brown went on to bowl in place of Whitley.

Quick's 50 went up on the board at 2.55 when he had been batting for an hour and ten minutes. Knight just afterwards replaced Holmes-Brown at the Law Courts end.

HOW QUICK LEFT.

The 100 was sent up at six minutes past three, amid loud applause, when Quick square-cut Grenier to the Queen's Road railings for four. With 110 on the board Thompson went on in place of Grenier at the Naval Yard end, and with his second ball bowled Quick.

The retiring batsman, whose 67 included 9 fours, received quite an ovation. He was succeeded at the wicket by Owen Hughes, who drove the second ball he received from Thompson to the on for four and sent the bowler's next delivery to the deep-square-leg boundary. The last ball of the over he played for a single.

In the next over, however, he was bowled off his pads by Knight in playing forward at a good-length ball.

Six wickets were down at this point for 128. Hongkong thus required a further 21 runs to win, with four wickets in hand. Hargreaves batted next and played with marked caution.

When a ball from Knight, prettily turned to deep-square-leg by Hargreaves, went to the boundary, Hongkong only required 9 runs to win. Hargreaves was, however, caught by Thompson in the same over with no further addition to the score.

Seven wickets for 137.

Bowker went in next, and drove the second ball of his first over, from Grenier, who had just come on, for 2. He followed this up with another 2 off Knight. At this point the home side were only 4 runs short of their winning points. Hancock made a single, and then Bowker was caught by the bowler, Knight. Powell went in next.

A single by the newcomer tied the scores, and then a drive for four by the Hongkong captain brought the match to a conclusion, Hongkong winning by 5 wickets. Hancock, who was not out 32, received a thoroughly well merited ovation as he returned to the Pavilion, after an innings that had been played with admirable patience and judgment.

Full scores:

MALAYA: 1st INNINGS.				
G. E. Livock, b Bowker	0			
G. M. Brand, b Bowker	0			
N. Grenier, b Quick	7			
R. T. Foster, b Quick	23			
R. A. Phayre, c Owen Hughes, b Reed	40			
A. E. Holmes-Brown, b Reed	3			
P. N. Knight, b Bowker	24			
W. N. Edwards, c and b Webster	14			
N. H. P. Whitley, b Powell	4			
D. F. Steven, b Powell	4			
F. H. Thompson, not out	1			
Extras	24			
Total	147			

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	13	1	48	3
Hargreaves	5	0	24	0
Reed	11	2	27	2
Quick	7	3	10	2
Powell	4.3	1	15	2
Webster	1	1	0	1

HONGKONG: 1st INNINGS.

R. E. A. Webster, c Grenier, b Thompson	23
E. K. Quick, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson	5
A. W. Ramsay, lb.w. b Knight	7
T. E. Pearce, c Holmes-Brown, b Thompson	62
H. R. B. Hancock, c Steven, b Holmes-Brown	20
H. Owen Hughes, b Grenier	10
A. C. I. Bowker, b Grenier	1
G. E. L. Hargreaves, st Livock, b Thompson	12
A. Stripp, not out	7
T. B. Pearce, b Knight	0
E. B. Reed, lb.w. b Thompson	4
Extras	8
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Holmes-Brown	5	0	25	1
Thompson	15	2	37	5
Knight	12	2	28	2
Steven	2	0	13	0
Whitley	8	0	17	0
Grenier	5	0	21	2

MALAYA: 2nd INNINGS.

G. E. Livock, b Powell	41
W. N. Edwards, b Bowker	0
N. Grenier, c Hancock, b Reed	1
R. T. Foster, b Bowker	14
G. M. Brand, c Owen Hughes, b Reed	2
P. N. Knight, b Bowker	0
A. E. Holmes-Brown, c Powell, b Quick	32
R. A. Phayre, c Hancock, b Powell	33
N. H. P. Whitley, lb.w. b Powell	9
F. H. Thompson, st Stripp, b Powell	11
D. F. Steven, not out	8
Extras	8
Total	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	13	0	42	3
Reed	21	2	48	2
Quick	8	3	27	1
Powell	13.3	3	24	4

HONGKONG: 2nd INNINGS.

R. E. A. Webster, c Foster, b Knight	1
E. K. Quick, b Thompson	87
A. W. Ramsay, c Edwards, b Thompson	11
A. Stripp, c Foster, b Grenier	15
T. E. Pearce, b Grenier	32
H. R. B. Hancock, not out	32
H. Owen Hughes, b Knight	9
G. E. L. Hargreaves, c Thompson, b Knight	4
A. C. I. Bowker, c and b Knight	4
T. B. Pearce, not out	2
Extras	2
Total (9 wickets)	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thompson	10	1	40	2
Knight	12	2	34	4
Grenier	13	1	45	2
Whitley	4	0	19	0
Holmes-Brown	3	0	8	0

INTERPORT CRICKETERS ENTERTAINED.

DINNER AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Last night on the conclusion of the Interport Cricket matches, a dinner was held at the Hongkong Club in honour of the Interport Cricket teams, Shanghai, Malaya, and Hongkong.

Among those present were H.E. Major General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., General Officer Commanding, the Hon. Sir Claud Severn, Commodore Grace, R.N., Mr. G. M. Young, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. H. P. White, Sir Henry Gollan, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. A. E. Holmes-Brown, Mr. T. E. Pearce, and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The toast of The King, proposed by the Chairman, Mr. G. M. Young, was honoured with vociferously loyal honours, and next Mr. Young proposed the toast of "Shanghai, Malaya, and Hongkong." He said that he was very pleased that Hongkong was chosen as the scene of the Interport matches, and wished all the visitors "a good innings in the future."

Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Captain of the Shanghai Team, replying, congratulated "his old friend, Dick Hancock, and his merry men," on winning the rubber. He had no doubt that the best side won. In remarking that Hongkong were thoroughly deserving of the victory they had had, Capt. Barrett alluded to Mr. Hancock as "the mainstay of the match at the latter end."

Mr. A. E. Holmes-Brown, Captain of Malaya, heartily congratulated Hongkong on their victory, and said that there was no doubt that the best side won. Hongkong's batting was good, their bowling was good, and their fielding was excellent.

Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, Captain of Hongkong, responded in a happy speech, in which he said that in both of the Interport matches just concluded, Hongkong had had the luck of the game.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird proposed the toast of "The Guests," and Commodore Grace, R.N., suitably responded.

SHANGHAI VISIT K.C.C.

WILSON'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

An interesting match took place on the K.C.C. ground yesterday, when a team composed of Shanghai Interport players were the visitors. Kowloon went in first. One of the features was Wilson's bowling. He took seven wickets for 34 runs, and in addition brought off two catches. Goodwin took 3 for 40, and batted brightly in both of Kowloon's innings. After Shanghai had batted and won, Kowloon went in a second time, and scored 103 for the loss of seven wickets. The scores were:

KOWLOON—1st INNINGS.	
G. Lee, c Gardner, b Wilson	13
Lt.-Col. E. D. Matthews, b Wilson	23
S. Jex, c Wilson, b O'Hara	0
B. D. Evans, b Wilson	4
E. O. Fincher, c Wilson, b Leach	16
T. D. E. Pondered, b Wilson	0
Capt. Parkes, b Wilson	2
Sergt. Gifford, b Wilson	9
F. N. Young, b Wilson	7
J. C. Lyall, b O'Hara	14
D. H. F. McMaster, b Leach	0
F. Goodwin, not out	16
Extras	27
Total	136

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peck	4	0	24	0
Rawsthorne	4	2	2	0
Wilson	17	4	34	7
O'Hara	10.2	1	24	2
Leach	6	1	25	2

SHANGHAI—1ST INNINGS.	
A. J. W. Evans, c Lee, b Goodwin	0
W. C. G. Clifford, c and b Goodwin	4
D. W. Leach, b Pendered	40
D. C. Burn, c Lyall, b Pendered	21
J. A. Quayle, c Lyall, b Gifford	23
T. L. Rawsthorne, retired hurt	5
W. E. O'Hara, b Evans	24
J. F. Gardner, b Evans	10
E. F. Duckett, b Goodwin	4
E. G. Barnes, c Matthews, b Evans	0
T. W. R. Wilson, not out	17
O. B. Peck, c and b Evans	5
Extras	32

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Goodwin	7	1	40	3
Lyall	4	1	13	0
Young	5	0	23	0
Pondered	5	0	30	2
Evans	5.5	1	23	4
Gifford	3	0	19	1

KOWLOON—2ND INNINGS.	
C. Lyall, b Clifford	1
F. Goodwin, b Clifford	16
George Lee, c Barnes, b Peck ...	11
S. Jex, c Clifford, b Peck	1
Capt. Parkes, c Burn, b Peck	5
E. O. Fincher, c Wilson, b Gardner	35
Sergt. Gifford, c Burn, b Duckett	16
B. D. Evans, not out	10
Extras	10

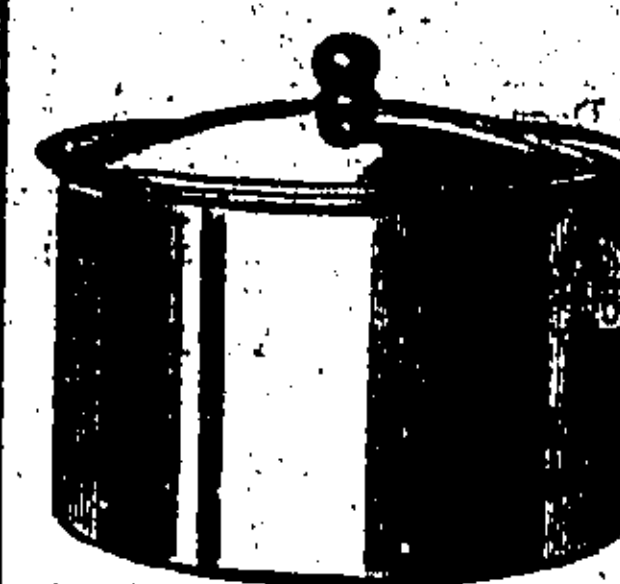
BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Burn	3	0	11	0
Clifford	5	0	23	2
Peck	4	1	13	3
Evans	2	1	9	0
Duckett	3	0	23	1
Gardner	2.5	0	8	1

PURE ALUMINIUM COOKING UTENSILS.



1½ pt.	\$3.25
2	3.75
3	4.75
4	6.00
6	7.50

9 2.75
11 4.00



4½	\$2.25
5½	2.75
6½	3.50
7	4.00

Alum Cake Tins Loose Bottoms ... 1.75, 2.00, 2.35

Colander ... 4.00 and 4.50

11c Plate, Waffle Moulds, Gravy Strainers, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PHONE 4567.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

LANCERS,

CALEDONIANS,

REELS.

(EIGHTSOME AND FOUBSOME)

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
Telephone C 3146.

Now Showing the New Semi-stiff Dress Shirts

Made from a Fine

FRENCH PIQUE

they represent the last word in Dress Shirts.

Smart in appearance—they will remain so until the end of the Evening's enjoyment—and comfortable in wear.

ALSO A NEW STOCK OF
Pleated and Stiff Fronted Shirts
Collars, Ties, Gloves,
Scarves, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. F. R. JONES is Appointed **MANAGER** of our HONGKONG BRANCH from Date in Succession to **MR. A. W. STEWART-JONES**, who has been Transferred to Shanghai.

REUTERS, LTD.
WM. TURNER,
General Manager in the Far East.

1513

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS are Reminded that The **SAILING MATCH** Against The **ROYAL NAVY** will be held on **SUNDAY NEXT**, the 23RD INSTANT.
Times for Members and their Friends will be served in the Club House. Will those who will be present please Notify the Secretary as to the Number they will Require.

A. W. TICKLE,
Hon. Secretary.

1514

FOOTBALL.

LAI WAH CUP SEMI-FINAL.

The **SEMI-FINAL** of the Above CUP between the **CIVILIANS** and **CHINESE** will take place on the Club Ground on **SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND**. Kick off at 4 P.M. Sharp. Extra Time if necessary will be played.

Admission—\$1.00 and 50 cents.
Services: 50 and 30 cents.

1512

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

AN EXAMINATION For NEW BOYS will be held at the School on **SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1924**, at 9 A.M.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Headmaster.

1515

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA"

Capt. O. SIGGERS, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about **WEDNESDAY, the 26th NOVEMBER, 1924**, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M., the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.
For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1924.

1516

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

AN EXAMINATION For NEW BOYS will be held on **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd**, at the School, 6, Prospect Place (off Bonham Road), at 9 A.M.
There are a few Vacancies both for Boarders and Day-boys, and a New Class for Beginners will be formed.

1419

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **MONDAY, the 24th day of November, 1924**, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Repulse Bay, Lot No. 231.	feet, feet, feet, feet.	About 8	75,140	75,140
Repulse Bay, Lot No. 232.	feet, feet, feet, feet.	About 8	75,140	75,140

1509

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Plate Glass Window adjoining the **NAVY P. & O. BUILDING**, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.
Address—"A.B." care of *Daily Press*.

1516

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 1416, PEDDER STREET.

Apply—**PROPERTY OFFICE,**
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

1196

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
(Alexandra Buildings.

1508

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **MR. H. H. PRIESTLEY** will Sign for Our Firm as **MANAGER**.

E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1924. [1501]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of **MEMBERS** will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex, on **MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924**, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
O. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

1400

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 8829/9630 in this Society, standing in the Name of **BORNUSJEE DOOVERJEE SETTA**, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1405]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

SUIT No. 1173 of 1923.

Between

LIM SENG KAH also called **LIM KIM TIAN** Plaintiff

and
WONG PENG KIN, **YOW NGAN PAN**, **CHAM YEW MENG**, **YOW SIOW CHON**, and **WONG HAO**, the Executrix of **CHO SAU SAN** deceased; **LEONG ON CHUK**; **PANG AN YEE**; **CHOW SOO**; **LEONG THO**; **THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNERS** of the estate of **LOO SIOW HONG** bankrupt; **WONG SIOW LOON**; **LEUNG KWING TONG**; **CHAM HONG YEW**; **PHANG KIT SAN**; **LEONG TAT YEE**; **CHAM FOONG YEW**; **WONG SIOW THONG**; **WONG SIOW TONG**; **LAU YEE TONG**; **LAU CHUK PENG**; **21, KAN YEW CHOW**; and **22, PAK KENG WAN** (added by Order of Court herein dated the 25th day of July, 1924) Defendants

LEONG THO and **CHAM HONG YEW** both of Victoria, Hongkong.

TAKE NOTICE that An Action has been commenced against you in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, Settlement of Singapore, in this Suit by the above-named Plaintiff of No. 37, Club Street, Singapore, in which the Plaintiff's Claim is as follows:—

- (1) To have a Conveyance dated the 1st of June, 1921, of certain Property known as **CHOR KWONG MOH LUK SAW MILLS** and made between **YOW NGAN PAN** and **WONG PENG KIN**, trustees, and **CHAM YEW MENG** and Others, beneficial owners, of the one part, and the Plaintiff of the other part, set aside;
- (2) To have a Mortgage dated the 1st of June, 1921, of the aforesaid Property and made between the Plaintiff as mortgagor and **CHAM YEW MENG** and **YOW SIOW CHON** as mortgagees, set aside;
- (3) To have a mortgage dated the 1st of June, 1921, of certain Land situate in the District of Claymore, Singapore, and made between the Plaintiff as mortgagor and **CHAM YEW MENG** and **YOW SIOW CHON** as mortgagees, set aside;
- (4) For the Return of all Moneys paid by the Plaintiff to the Defendants in respect of any or all of the aforesaid transactions, as money paid on a total failure of consideration.

WONG PENG KIN is sued as administrator of the estate of **WONG CHENG UNZ** and with **YOW NGAN PAN** as trustees for the partners of the said **CHOR KWONG MOH LUK SAW MILLS**; and **CHAM YEW MENG** and **YOW SIOW CHON** are sued as mortgagees in trust for partners of the said **CHOR KWONG MOH LUK SAW MILLS**.
And that it has been ordered that service of the **Centenarius** Writ of Summons herein issued on the 28th day of October, 1924, on you be effected by This Advertisement. If you desire to defend the said Action you must within 80 days from the publication of This Advertisement inclusive of the Day of such publication enter an appearance at the Registry of the Supreme Court, Singapore. In default of such appearance judgment may be entered against you.
Dated this 29th day of October, 1924.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

1500

When you see THE SIGNAL TOWER

Starring
Virginia Vaili

You will see the most remarkable and thrilling train wreck ever screened.

To-day, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

at the

CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

FINE

PORTS

AND

SHERRIES.

For many years we have enjoyed a reputation for Ports and Sherries second to none. We invite connoisseurs to give our "D" & "E" brands of both a trial. We do not ask them to buy blindly but to visit our extensive Wine Vaults and taste these choice wines before buying.

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

DEATH.

WHEELER.—On the 17th inst., at Port Said, **CAPT. FRANK THOMAS WHEELER**, late Marine Superintendent, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., Hongkong, aged 63 years. (By cable). [1515]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chester Road.
London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1924.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

In a very informing article in the current issue of the *Far Eastern Review* on the subject of Harbour and River Improvement projects in the Far East, it is calculated that a total of more than one hundred millions of dollars is now earmarked for expenditure in the next few years for river and harbour improvements in China, Japan, French Indo-China, Macao, the Federated Malay States and the Dutch East Indies. Necessarily the greatest part of this expenditure is in Japan, where the damage done by the great earthquake of last year to the harbours of Yokohama and Tokyo rendered heavy expenditure on reconstruction and improvements a matter of urgency. No less than seven million yen was earmarked for this purpose at Yokohama for the year 1923-19. Our interest in this general review of the harbour improvement schemes in the Far East, however, naturally centres in the comments made in regard to what is being done in this Colony. "The much-criticised procrastination on the part of the Colonial Government in definitely embarking on any expensive harbour development programme," says the writer, "would seem to be explained by the continued turmoil in China, which makes impossible that trade expansion which alone would justify such a heavy expenditure"—as is contemplated by the schemes which have been suggested.

This is not altogether an accurate explanation of the "procrastination," though it is no doubt possible to believe that had there been less turmoil in China and substantial progress with the construction of the grand trunk line across China from Canton to Hankow the shipping community of the Colony would have been more readily disposed to endorse the scheme advised by Sir MAURICE FITZMAURICE, which was based on the idea that a large freight traffic will develop when once the trunk line is in full operation. As it is, the shipping community desire improvements of a more urgent character, and the new Port Development Department is at present engaged in planning a more comprehensive scheme. Considerations of the present turmoil in China are not likely to cause any delay either in the adoption of the scheme when it is once prepared and recognised as meeting the needs of the port, or to delay the execution of the work; for no one believes that the present turmoil is likely to endure as long as it will take to carry out the great harbour works that are in contemplation. The desire rather will be to proceed with them so that the Colony, in respect of its shipping facilities, will be prepared to cope with the great developments which must inevitably ensue upon a restoration of peace in China. In his recent Budget speech H.E. The Governor remarked that "the chief work on which the Port Engineer is at present engaged is that of preparing a general scheme of development, and when that has been completed it will be possible to take a wide survey of the future needs of the port, and of the means by which the approved works can be carried into effect." That represents the position at the present time. When the general scheme is once prepared and approved, progress with undertakings which must necessarily take years to complete is not likely to be held up by considerations of the present turmoil in China.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, the property, No. 103, Jervois Street, was offered for sale by public auction, and was purchased by Mr. YU CHENK SAN for \$11,100.

Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey Robert Vivcash Steward, C.B.E., D.S.C., of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been appointed Military Attaché at the British Legation in Peking.

During the hearing of a murder case at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning, someone entered the building and stole a hat, the property of Mr. N. I. Brewer, who was engaged in the Court.

There will be a Cinematograph Display at the Helena May Institute to-morrow (Friday), at the Children's Hour, 5 p.m. Tickets—50 cents each; family ticket for 3 people, \$1.—Advr.

One month's hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on a room-boy of the Kum Toi Hotel, Yau-mati, who was convicted of stealing a wallet containing \$650 from one of the guests.

The young lady ticket-sellers at Tokyo Station have made a representation to the railway authorities to "abolish" the hanging of their name-plates beside the booking office on the ground that they are deluged with loveletters from strangers. Nothing has been heard of any similar complaint from the Kobe tram conductors, whose names are exhibited in the trams, says a Kobe contemporary.

TWO MACHINE GUNS STOLEN.

A report has been made to the Police by Lieut. Hall to the effect that the stores at Whitfield Barracks were broken into on Monday night, when two machine-guns and equipment, valued at £225, were stolen. No arrest has yet been made.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. F. T. WHEELER.

A very large number of people in the Colony will learn with deep regret of the death, which occurred on Monday last at Port Said, of **CAPTAIN F. T. WHEELER**. The deceased gentleman, who was Marine Superintendent to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, left Hongkong for Home on leave on October 21st. He was then in a weak state of health following an attack of dysentery. When the *s.s. Patroclus*, on which he was a passenger, reached Port Said, it was deemed advisable to send him ashore for medical attention. This was done, but Capt. Wheeler's condition grew worse, and he died in hospital.

The late Captain Wheeler had been Marine Superintendent of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. in Hongkong since September, 1919, but altogether he had served the Company, ashore and afloat, for nearly thirty years. He took a keen interest in football and was Chairman of the Kowloon Football Club. Captain Wheeler leaves a wife and two children to whom the deep sympathy of many friends will be extended in their bereavement. Mrs. Wheeler and her daughter are at present in England while the son, Mr. Frank Wheeler, is in Hongkong.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

BIG HAULS AT QUARRY BAY AND KATO ISLAND.

Three armed robberies are reported, from Yau-mati, Quarry Bay and Kato Island. Two men entered a candy shop at No. 447, Reclamation Street, Yau-mati, on Tuesday evening, and while one was looking at the stock the other pulled out a revolver and shot the shopkeeper and his wife. Without stopping to steal anything, they made their escape. The man and his wife were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and it is stated that their condition is serious.

A tea-party at the Chan Man Kay eating house, No. 6, West Street, suddenly resolved itself into a gang of desperadoes, who, holding up all those in the place, rifled the safe, and stole money and jewellery to the value of \$1,079. There were seven in the gang, five of whom were armed with revolvers.

A report has been received from Kato Island stating that on Tuesday night four armed men entered the place and carried off \$2,350 worth of cloth and clothing. No arrests have been made.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A MAYORAL "ELECTION"

The next mayor of Canton will be appointed by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung upon nomination of special classes of citizens. The students, labourers, and merchants will each form a group for nomination. The farmers are also asking for the privilege of putting up a candidate, but since they have not yet organized themselves into the Kuomintang Red movement, their request has been refused.

GENERAL CHEN CHIUNG MING'S INTENTIONS.

General Chen Chiung Ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army opposing Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Kuomintang Reds in Canton, now in Swatow, has publicly notified the citizens in Canton that his army will "come back" to Canton at the earliest opportunity, disregarding the political developments in North and Central China. General Chen has told those who have visited him that he is regarding the Bolshevistic dominance in Canton as a local issue which his army will help the merchants to solve by the ousting the Reds now controlling Canton and vicinity.

(Continued on next column.)

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTERS'S AGENCY.]

MARSHAL WU PEI FU'S OPTIMISM.

CONTROLS PRACTICALLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE COUNTRY.

HANKOW, November 18th.

Interviewed by Reuter this morning on a train at Kilometre 10, Marshal Wu Pei Fu was, judging by outward appearances, in excellent health. Referred by Reuter to his Military Government pronouncement (which was signed at Nanking on the 10th inst.), Marshal Wu Pei Fu said the main object of the combine was the maintenance of the Constitution, real peace and the propagation of the morality of China, which was impossible under the present regime. The Military Government plan was mooted from purely patriotic motives and in his opinion was the only method by which such aims were attainable. The opinion of the country cannot exist under control as at present. Wuchang, according to Marshal Wu Pei Fu, will be the central point for the exercise of authority until a satisfactory normal Constitution is brought about, when the Government seat will revert to Peking.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu states that he can mobilise, in case of necessity, 20,000 troops. He declined to state his immediate intention but considers, in view of the fact that he controls practically three-fourths of the country, that he has reason for being most optimistic regarding the future.

Asked by Reuter the reason of the Northern front debacle, Marshal Wu said that was very simple, being caused solely by the defection of his Second and Third Armies, which not only deserted but turned against him, thus making seven armies to his one at Shanhaikuan.

Regarding Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei Fu merely stated that there were apparently differences between Chang and Feng Ya Hsiang. Wu stated that he had not yet definitely decided his immediate movements, but he would probably proceed to Loyang to-day or to-morrow.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

NATIONALITY LAW IN JAPAN.

DUAL NATIONALISM OBTIATED.

Tokyo, November 18th.
An Imperial Ordinance has been gazetted enforcing the Nationality Law on December 1st.

The new Law will obviate dual nationality in Canada, America, the Argentine and Brazil.

JAPANESE ARMY AEROPLANES COLLIDE.

Tokyo, November 18th.
Two Army aeroplanes collided frontally during the manoeuvres this morning near Nagoya.
Both machines smashed down.
The pilots were instantaneously killed.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KWANGSI

Wuchow may become the temporary capital of Kwangsi for the next few months. General Liu Chen Huan, the Red Kwangsi mercenary commander now in Canton, who has been recently appointed Civil Governor of Kwangsi by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is returning to his native province armed with a commission from Dr. Sun to inaugurate himself as the governor of the province, with Wuchow as the capital. His return to Nanking, the regular capital of Kwangsi, is being opposed by other militarists now dominating the province, General Shen Hung Ying, Wong Shao Hung, and others. General Liu is expected to proclaim himself Governor of Kwangsi about November 25th.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, November 19th.

In connection with the proposed re-opening of the Wembley Exhibition in 1925, the *Times* understands that the Government intends to propose to Parliament an increase in the national guarantee to the Exhibition from the present figure of £200,000 to £1,000,000. The difference would be placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Board which would then be enabled to help Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies which do not feel that they are in a position to bear the whole cost of a further exhibit. There is reason to believe that an exhibit would be arranged in a number of cases if some such help were forthcoming.

SOUTH AFRICA SUPPORTS PROPOSAL.

CAPE TOWN, November 19th.

The Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to participate in the Wembley Exhibition of 1925.

MAMMOTH NEW AIRSHIP.
FOR SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

LONDON, November 19th.

Features of the mammoth new airship Z.101, which is to be constructed by the Air Ministry, at Cardington, for service between Great Britain and India, will be propellers made of steel in order to resist tropical conditions. The main part of the airship will be of stainless steel. The length of the ship will be 720 feet; height 140 feet and the maximum diameter 130 feet. It will have a lifting power of 150 tons. The engines will burn heavy gas and oil fuel.

It is anticipated that construction will start next July and that the ship will be ready to take home trials at the end of 1926, and make the first trial trip to India in 1927.

M. HERRIOT AND THE SOVIET
A PLEA FOR RECOGNITION.

PARIS, November 19th.

In a hearing by the Chambers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, M. Herriot outlined the reasons inducing the recognition of the Soviet. He stressed the necessity of a close survey of the Bolshevik policy in Asia, the Colonies, and Protectorates.

He indicated that Poland and Rumania, when consulted, stated no objection against recognition. He also stated that by recognizing the Soviet he by no means intended to influence the British elections, for it was a mere accident that the Soviet's answer reached the Quai D'Orsay on the eve of the elections. (Havas).

A FURTHER VERSION.

PARIS, November 19th.

According to the *Petit Parisien*, M. Herriot, in a statement made before the Foreign Affairs Committee Chamber with regard to Russian recognition, declared that the Bolsheviks are carrying out an active propaganda in the French Colonies and Protectorates, which it is necessary to watch closely.

The programme of the Franco-Russian Conference would include revision of the treaties with the former Russian Government, diplomatic and consular; clauses for the regulation of the movements of respective nationals; the settlement of past loans and the State and private property of France and Russia; also the application of a new regime regarding private property, and the application of national laws.

Poland and Rumania had not objected to the recognition of the Soviet. The Communist Deputy had suggested that Russian debts ought to be considered on the same basis as inter-Ally debts, but M. Herriot declared that such a parallel was not justified.

It has been announced that M. Jean Herbet has been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

ASSASSINS ATTACK EGYPT'S SIRDAR.

BOMB-THROWING IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, November 19th.

An attempt to assassinate Sirdar Sir Lee Stack was made this afternoon, when two bombs were thrown at him when driving from the Ministry of War. One exploded, but Sir Lee Stack was not injured.

LATEST CABLES.

SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

BRITISH REQUEST EXPLAINED.

LONDON, November 19th.

Reuter understands that the British request in no wise means the scrapping of the Protocol. The position is that the short time before December 8th is not considered to give sufficient opportunity for the fullest consideration of such an important matter in consultation with the Dominions.

There is no desire to turn down the present scheme without the substitution of a constructive plan.

EARLIER CABLES.

DOMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED.

PARIS, November 18th.

The British Government has requested the League of Nations secretariat not to place the security and disarmament protocol on the agenda of the next meeting of the League Council, at Rome on December 8th, because it will be necessary to consult the Dominions Governments before Britain will be able to proceed with the matter.

"A DIPLOMATIC EUPHEMISM."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Diplomatic correspondent construes the British request to omit the Disarmament Protocol from the agenda of the League of Nations council meeting on December 8th, as diplomatic euphemism for "it is scrapped." He thinks the decision need cause little surprise in view of the strong objections by the Dominions; and even, in one respect by such a staunch advocate of the League as Viscount Grey of Falloden. The paper expresses the opinion that the present action implies a return to the original covenant, together with a possible elaboration of new procedure for arbitration on justifiable questions by the World Court at The Hague.

LATEST CABLES.

VICTORIA VICTORIOUS.

M.C.C. BEATEN BY SIX WICKETS.

MELBOURNE, November 19th.

Victoria, who made 233 for 4 wickets, won a great match by six wickets, in the last over of the day, in a most exciting game. Mayne scored 87, and Woodfull 61. Hartkopf compiled 56 not out. Gilligan took 4 wickets for 87.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S PRE-WAR DEBTS.

ALLOCATIONS BY REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

PARIS, November 18th.

In connection with the allocation of Germany's pre-war public debts in respect of transferred territories, the Reparations Commission has decided that Belgium's share is 640,600 gold marks; Danzig's 5,763,729; Czechoslovakia's 248,879; Poland's (for Upper Silesia), 1,750,391; Poland's (for other territories), 17,121,458.

THE WATERFRONT DISPUTE AT SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, November 18th.

The overtime strike has ended, and the dispute regarding Ferndale is also settled, but Moreton Bay shipping is still tied up.

SOVIET LOAN FAILS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, November 18th.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister, Mr. Oakes, said the Soviet Government's efforts to raise a £200,000 loan in Australia were unsuccessful; only £800 was subscribed.

S.S. "LING NAM" ASHORE.

AUCKLAND, November 18th.

The Chinese steamer *Ling Nam*, voyaging from South America to Hongkong, grounded, when leaving Papeete. No damage is anticipated.

[Papeete is on Tahiti island, a French possession in the South Pacific.]

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL LOGUE.

LONDON, November 18th.

The death is announced of Cardinal Logue.

[Cardinal Michael Logue had been Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland since 1897. He was created a Cardinal in 1893. His intrepid demeanour in the face of factionist threats during the late disturbances in Ireland aroused the admiration of protagonists and opponents alike.]

THE GENEVA OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

GENEVA, November 18th.

On the resumption of the sittings of the second Drugs Conference, a general discussion was opened by the Persian delegate, who asserted that opium came first to Persia from India, and added that the Persian Government was prepared to adhere to article three of the Convention on condition that the Conference and the League assisted Persia in the difficult task of limiting the traffic in, and use of, opium.

The Japanese delegates wished the conference success, and declared that the guiding principle was the same as with the first Opium Conference, namely one of humanity, public health and justice. After speeches by the Greek and Polish delegates, the Conference was adjourned until to-morrow.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE INTENSE COLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

RESULTING LOSSES.

NEW YORK, November 18th.

The intensely cold weather and violent winds have been responsible for a chain of disasters. Ten people are known to be dead, whilst there is a huge loss in property and shipping. Steamers are arriving a day late, many encased in ice.

The firemen have been handicapped in several serious fires, owing to lack of water. A million dollars damage was caused to the Standard Oil plant at Warner, New Jersey, whilst similar damage was suffered by a fashionable hotel at Atlantic City, which was destroyed, two guests perishing.

AMERICAN LABOUR.

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

EL PASO (TEXAS), November 18th.

The annual report of the executive of the American Federation of Labour declares that industry must solve its own problems, or face an alternative state of intrusion which will lead to bureaucracy and a breakdown. It points out that there are now twenty-three banks owned by Labour unions, with resources estimated at sixty million dollars. Proposals for a General Labour Life Insurance Company have been investigated by a committee, which is of opinion that it is advisable for the unions jointly to adopt some form of proper insurance, but is opposed to the Federation itself engaging in the insurance business.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN FIRMS IN UNITED STATES.

ASSET TO NEW YORK'S REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

A decision increasing the annual receipts of New York State by \$800,000,000 has been given by the Supreme Court, which held that a franchise tax on foreign corporations doing business in the state was constitutional. Two cases were involved in the suit, and included a firm of British brewers, who contended that the tax was not estimated upon the firm's sales in New York alone but upon part of its business outside the United States.

U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. MACMURRAY APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.

President Coolidge has appointed Mr. J. V. MacMurray, at present head of the Far Eastern division of the State Department, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

GIANT U.S. SUBMARINE.

NEW YORK, November 18th.

The 41, the largest United States submarine, has satisfactorily finished her trial trips.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAILS.

BY AIR ACROSS AFRICA.

Surveys have just been completed and final preparations are now being made for a mail acceleration scheme, in which urgent letters, during a 7,000 miles' journey between London and Buenos Ayres, will be borne at the highest speed by trains, steamers, aeroplanes, and flying boats. After a first stage at 105 miles an hour in a Napier D.H. air express along the Imperial airway from London to Paris, the mails will go by night express train to Toulouse. Here they will be transferred to powerful, multi-engine mail planes, and flown 500 miles to Algeria. From Algeria other planes will carry them 1,600 miles to Dakar, in the French West African colony of Senegal.

At Dakar they will be put aboard a fast mail steamer, and borne 1,800 miles across the South Atlantic to Pernambuco, in South America. Awaiting them at Pernambuco will be a big, swift, flying boat, which will carry them over a final stage of 2,300 miles to Buenos Ayres. This combined land-sea-air mail will, it is reckoned, reduce by practically one-half the time taken by ordinary methods of despatch.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WHY A GENERAL ELECTION WAS RUSHED ON THE COUNTRY.

THE LABOUR PREMIER'S POLITICAL STRATEGY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 14th.

Here we are again," as they say in the pantomime. We are in the midst of another General Election as I write, with all the attendant turmoil, and disturbance to trade, and excitement, and controversy, and other undesirable things. Nobody wanted this General Election, and everybody declares it was absolutely unnecessary. Of course, we have spokesmen of the different parties trying to throw the blame on each other; but the average elector is disposed to say they are all more or less to blame, and are, in fact, all tarred with the same brush, thinking more of immediate political advantage to themselves than the good of the country.

There is no dominating issue before the country such as we had at the last General Election, when the electorate had to choose between Free Trade and Protection. As you know, there has been the proposed Treaty with the Soviet Government under which Great Britain was to guarantee a loan to the Bolsheviks in Moscow, presumably to foster trade between Russia and ourselves, though public opinion here was inclined to believe the money would have been used (or, at least, some of it) to spread Bolshevism in many lands. The ruling was pretty solid that Parliament would never consent to that arrangement when the Treaty came up for confirmation in a few weeks' time, and the Labour Government would have gone down on it. This is one way of explaining the rush Election.

POWER OF THE EXTREMISTS.

It would not have suited the Labour Government to have been compelled to go to the country after being defeated on the Treaty, which was condemned by public opinion. They have therefore anticipated events and chosen to resign on what is known as the Campbell case. Mr. Campbell is the editor of an obscure paper called *The Workers' Weekly*, devoted to the spread of Communism; and he published an article inciting soldiers and sailors to mutiny. They were to refuse to obey their officers. This, of course, is seditious pure and simple. The law officers of the Crown decided to prosecute the purveyor of Bolshevism, and he was placed in the dock, but a week later the prosecution was withdrawn by order of the Government.

Naturally there was an outcry. Why was the prosecution dropped? Were the Prime Minister and his Cabinet forced to leave Campbell alone as a result of pressure by the extremists of the Labour Party? The only satisfactory way of getting an answer to these questions was to have an inquiry into the whole affair, but rather than agree to an inquiry Mr. MacDonald tendered his resignation to the King. He has taken up the attitude that the proposed inquiry was equivalent to censure by the House of Parliament, which is simply childish, for other Governments have consented to exactly similar procedure. There is for instance, the inquiry into the Jameson Raid after the South African War when the Conservatives were in power; and later there was the inquiry into the Marconi shares in which Liberal Ministers were involved. Mr. MacDonald's affectation of super-sensitiveness impresses nobody; on the contrary, it is freely suggested that if there was nothing to hide—if it could be proved that the Labour Government did not try to tamper with the course of justice in the Campbell case—the Government would have welcomed investigation.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

During the General Election we shall hear a great deal of the dropped prosecution and the "fake" Treaty with Russia, but the real issue to be decided is whether the country will be content to trust the direction of affairs at home and abroad to Labour. Mr. MacDonald and his Ministerial colleagues have to give them their due, tried to keep in the middle of the road, but they have had the utmost difficulty owing to pressure applied by their own extremists. They are accused by the latter of acting like ordinary middle-class politicians, and have never attempted to make war on the wicked "Capitalists whose destruction is the avowed aim of every fanatical Socialist. They have done nothing, certainly, to justify the fond hopes of soap-box orators, proclaimed at street corners, that with the accession of a Labour Government a new heaven and earth would in some miraculous way be immediately created.

The Labour Government have, therefore, been subjected to annoyance and worse by their own supporters. Outside the Labour movement they have created an atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty that at almost any moment they would attempt some mad-cap legislation. Of course, being a minority Government nothing drastic could have been accomplished; but all the same there was an unpleasant feeling of distrust, which had its effect on trade by maintaining a sense of insecurity. Unfortunately, neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have anything particularly attractive to offer the electorate at this Election, nor has either Party a man of outstanding eminence who commands complete confidence. Mr. Baldwin's claim to distinction is that he smashed his Party a year ago by suddenly plunging towards Protection, and as to the Liberals, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George divide the honours of leadership between them, and both are commonly regarded as back numbers politically.

THE WEATHER AND CRICKET.

The weather this summer has been so bad that it is not, perhaps, surprising that its effects on cricket have been disastrous. Several county clubs are stated to be in serious financial difficulties because the "gates" have been meagre. Persistent rain has prevented matches from starting on the day appointed; and it has happened over and over again that play has had to be abandoned in important matches that in a normal season could have been relied upon to attract the public in numbers sufficient to swell the takings to respectable proportions.

In order to minimise the loss inevitable from bad weather a plan has been put forward by Leicestershire which will be considered by Lord's a few weeks hence. It is, in effect, that when necessary wickets shall be kept covered for 94 hours before the start of a match. Experience in covering wickets during showers and at night-time after the beginning of a game has worked well, and there is no compelling reason why the Leicestershire proposal should not be adopted, unless it be that its adoption would rob the great summer game of its "glorious uncertainty." Some contend that the batsman has even now as much advantage over the bowler as is good for him, and that the "gate" is not, after all, the first consideration. However, we shall see what the great, wise and eminent people at Lord's have to say on the matter.

OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER!

It is decidedly good and pleasant to have the Bishop of Manchester saying something "straight and true" about the British Empire and in particular about this old country from which the Empire sprang. The habit of belittling things English has become almost an obsession with some speakers and writers; they are always finding things to admire and worship in other parts of the earth, and wax eloquent in telling us of our shortcomings. But the Bishop has the courage to state that, without claiming that the British Empire is the Kingdom of God, "it's much more like it than any other big political construction there has ever been before."

When the Bishop said this I notice that there were loud cheers from the gallery, and a voice: "Or ever will be again." This shows that the spirit of patriotism and a just pride of race animates the people in spite of anything to the contrary that the cranks may say. It is a healthy sign when a man is honestly convinced that his own country is just a little bit better than any other in the world. In these days when we have Socialists and Communists and the rag, tag and bobtail of the Labour Party telling us we ought to copy the political methods of Russia it is well to have the Bishop of Manchester putting in a word for England. It reminds me of the story of the dying clergyman who was being comforted with assurances of heavenly bliss to which he was about to attain. "Ah," he murmured, with a sigh, "Old England for me!"

RISING FOOD PRICES.

In the last few weeks an unwelcome rise has taken place in the price of most foodstuffs, much to the regret of housewives, especially those who have to manage on a small allowance. Any advance in the price of necessities makes the struggle to live all the harder for millions in this country, and it is not surprising that many honest folk are blaming the politicians. "Your food will cost you more," was the cry raised at the last General Election as a warning to the public against supporting the Conservatives; but we have had a Labour Government in office and all we know is that our food does in fact cost us more. What is worse still, the cost will be higher during the winter.

Of course, the politicians are not to blame, though it is reasonable enough that they should be held accountable seeing that for election purposes they are not above promising to make food cheaper, and then fail to redeem their pledges. Food is dearer now because there is always a rise in prices with the advent of winter. Other causes are the profiteering of the middlemen, high transport charges, and a gradual increase in wages of many classes of men handling foodstuffs. Every increase, no matter how caused, is passed on to the public throughout the whole of the country. Since January tea has increased in price by a penny per pound, and this despite the Budget reductions on tea amounting to 4d. per lb. Coffee is 1s. 10d. per lb., an increase of fourpence since the beginning of the year; sugar at 4d. is dearer, too, and so also are meat and bread. We are threatened with a rise in the price of the quarter loaf to 1s. Fish is double the price it was a few months ago. Milk is seven-pence a quart; bacon costs 2s. 2d. per lb., and butter the same, so that many are turning to margarine.

AFTER 157 YEARS.

We are a very appreciative race when it comes to dealing with things that are old, or that have a bit of history attaching to them, or that have served a useful purpose in days gone by. For 157 years there has been a big brass clock at the Admiralty which has not worked in all that long period, but thanks to a Naval officer, Lieut.-Comdr. Gould, who cleaned it and repaired it, spending a whole year on the job in his spare hours—mostly the very early hours of the morning—the clock has been set going again to the great delight of everyone in Whitehall. This old clock has a history. It was made 500 years ago by one John Harrison, a working man, who thereby gained a prize of £20,000 which Parliament offered to anybody capable of producing a chronometer that would enable sea captains to determine a ship's longitude within half a degree. The ancient clock consists of 500 parts, weighs 103 lbs., and is made of the finest brass. Harrison's timepiece was the first that provided sailors with the means of ascertaining their relation to their own observations of the sun at noon where they were in a watery world; and it is proof of the inventor's genius that his method of finding longitude is that which is still in full use. (Continued on next column.)

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

HOW THE STATES VOTED.

Following is the complete, but unofficial, summary of the political division of the States in the American Election on the 4th inst., with the number of electoral votes of each, as cabled to Japan papers:—

REPUBLICAN.

Arizona	3
California	13
Colorado	8
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	8
Maryland	13
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
Missouri	19
Montana	4
Nebraska	9
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Mexico	3
New Jersey	14
New York	45
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
South Dakota	5
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Washington	7
West Virginia	8
Wyoming	3
Total	379

DEMOCRATIC.

Alabama	12
Arkansas	9
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Texas	20
Tennessee	12
Virginia	12
Total	139

Wisconsin's 13 electoral votes go to La Follette.

THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

Her Majesty the Queen of Norway has arrived in London accompanied by the Crown Prince Olaf, who is to take up his residence at Balliol College, Oxford, for his studies. As at present arranged, he will stay at the University for about a year. His Royal Highness is a very fine horseman, and three horses are being sent from the King's stables at Sandringham for his use. At Oxford the hope is expressed that he will take part in the point-to-point races, and also be seen out with the Dragoon Guards. I understand that the length of his Royal mother's visit to England will depend to some extent upon the health of Queen Alexandra. The Queen-Mother is passionately fond of her youngest daughter, and if the latter can prolong her visit to this country she may be depended upon to do it.

AMERICAN MAILS.

There is considerable dissatisfaction at the delay which takes place in the transmission of mails from the United States to this country. Moreover, in spite of protests by the business community it is unlikely that an improvement will be effected, at all events for some time to come. The trouble is that the American postal authorities persist in holding back mails in order to send them by an American boat instead of a British boat. Frequently mails are delayed for two or three days because of this discrimination against British ships. As is well known, British lines are faster than American, but this has no weight with the American Post Office. It is, therefore, a matter to be dealt with by diplomats.

The question has special interest for correspondents on your side, as, of course, letters crossing America are affected by the undesirable state of things as they exist. I have heard exasperated people declare that the British Post Office should show discrimination against American ships as regards the transmission of mails from this country. But it so happens that the British ships leaving here for America are faster than the American ships, as already stated, and thus correspondents on the other side of the Atlantic have no cause to complain.

REBUILDING FLEET STREET.

A further stage in the transformation of Fleet Street has begun, as the house-breakers are busy demolishing a section of the frontage on the *Daily Telegraph* side of the famous thoroughfare. Messrs. Benn Bros., the publishers of a number of trade journals, have bought a site of nearly an acre in extent, and propose to erect printing and publishing offices thereon. There is no architectural beauty in the houses that are coming down along Fleet Street; but in the queer little places behind, in courts and alleys, memories linger of Dr. Johnson, who lived in Johnson's Court and frequented the adjacent taverns, including the famous "Cheese Cheese," which, happily, is not involved in the present rebuilding scheme.—H.B.

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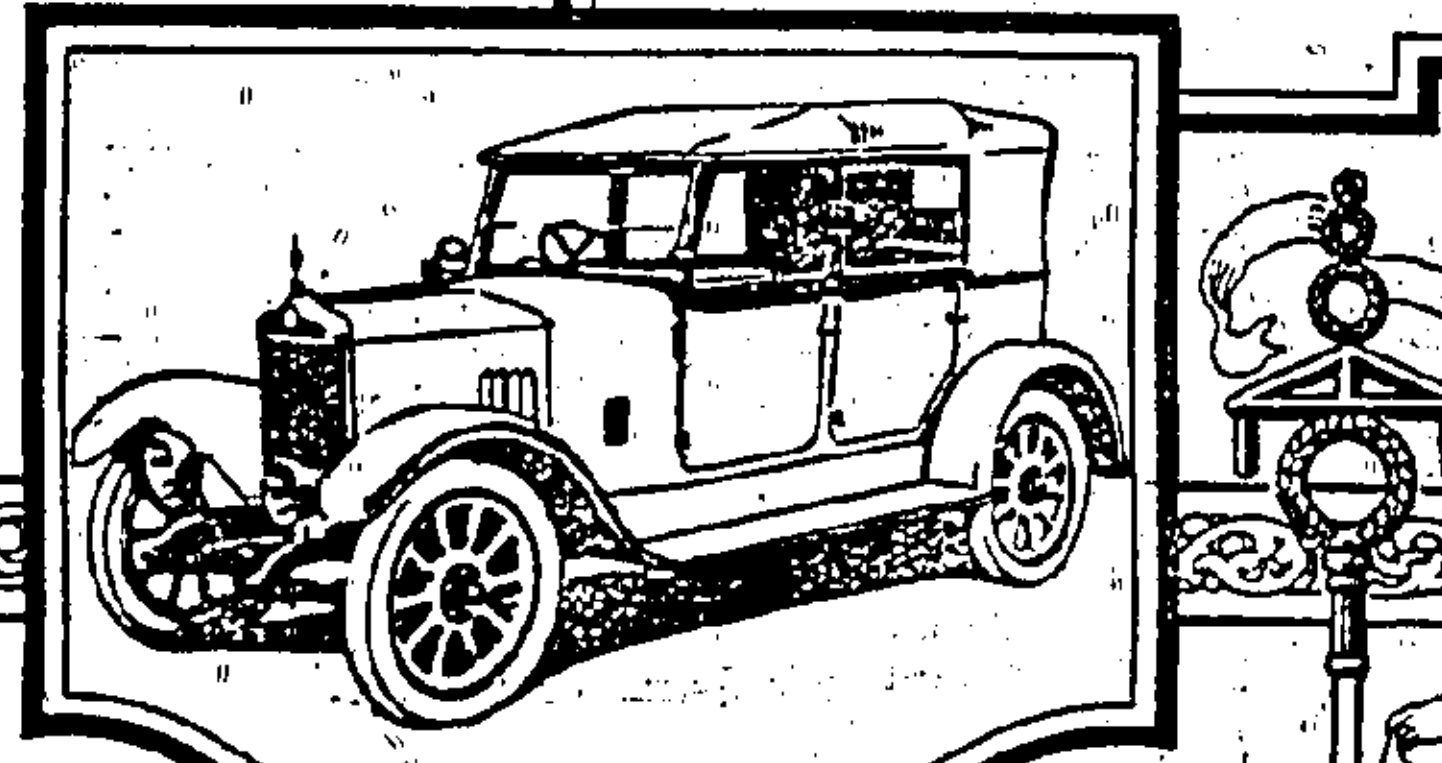
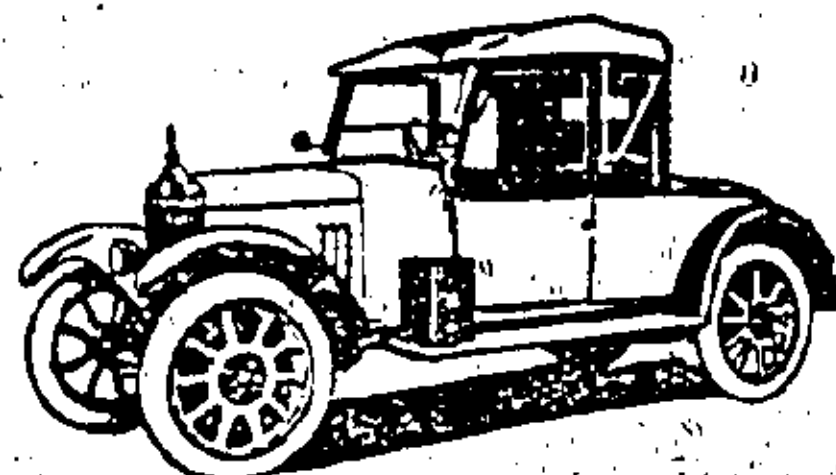
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STAGE STAR SALARIES. SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

[BY A THEATRICAL MANAGER.]

Thousands of young, ambitious, but unsophisticated men and women gaze longingly at the printed figures of stage stars' wealth and say to themselves: "I must go on the stage! The truth is, of course, that for the one 'star' who makes good and earns a princely salary, five hundred live precariously from hand to mouth—and some do not even manage to do that. But when one comes down to the analysis of what sends some particular star's salary soaring, then we find the reason is the somewhat prosaic one—box-office returns. The actor or actress who can "draw the town" makes the money. He or she may not be a great artist, but the test is drawing power, and if this be present, the salary will soar and managers will compete for contracts.

Mr. C. B. Cochran revealed the other day in his bankruptcy examination what Delysia meant to his big show. When she dropped out, receipts dropped from the big profit to the heavy loss mark. Delysia was a French chorus girl. In a Paris music-hall she was getting some four pounds a week. Cochran saw her and gave her six pounds a week for her first show in England. A year or two later she was getting £200 a week, and in America recently she has been getting £400 a week. Is she worth it? Critics say not. But the box-office is the only real test. Galle-Curiel of the golden voice, the most famous singer in the world now that Caruso is gone, is accustomed to £1,000 a week, that is to say, she earns in a week more than four quite successful actresses will earn in a year. The box-office barometer puts her worth at that amazing figure.

So it goes. There are no false values in the long run in the glamorous world of the theatre. If some spoilt matinee idol, or "revue star" demands hundreds a week to-day—and gets it!—he may be very glad of £30 a week to-morrow. His popularity may have waned; he can no longer allure to the theatre sufficient people to make his high salary worth while. He must either modify his demands or "rest"—a euphemism for being out of a job.

Only a very small set of the stage world ever reach the three-figure salary. As Mr. Fred Russell told the Variety Artists' Federation the other day, only a dozen of the 5,000 odd music-hall artists in Great Britain make more than £200 a week—and they do not work fifty-two weeks in the year. Two dozen, perhaps, make £100 a week, and about 400 get between £10 to £100 a week. The average working year averages out at nearer 25 than 32 weeks, and the average man is lucky to make his £5 a week.

ACTRESS'S HUGE FORTUNE. A GENEROUS BENEFACTOR.

The will of Lotta Crabtree, a popular American actress forty years ago, is remarkable for the fact that with the exception of a few thousand pounds left to relatives, it disposes of an entire fortune of £500,000 in charitable bequests.

Lotta was always known, exercised the same care in disposing of her fortune as she did in its acquisition, which commenced when, as a child of 6, she garnered bags of gold dust and gold nuggets thrown to her by enthusiastic miners in Californian camps in the days of "Roaring Forty-nine." When she retired from the stage many years ago, Lotta invested her moderate savings in New York land and theatrical enterprises. No one of Lotta's profession ever went into private life a better-reputed or more sincere good-wisher and it was her expressed desire that her memory would be preserved after death as much for the good deeds which would follow her as for her colourful career of song and dance, which made her famous in the past generation. The impression made upon Lotta by the world war is disclosed in her will, which leaves half her fortune to men and women disabled in the country's service. "I thoroughly believe," she will said, "that I have selected the noblest and most deserving philanthropy." Other charitable bequests include funds for the poor, animals and birds, actors and actresses, educational institutions, and hospitals. Lotta was 77 years of age, and her fame as an actress was achieved so many years ago that she was forgotten in theatrical circles until her death recalled her former popularity. She reached the height of her career in Dickens' roles—Little Nell and the Marchioness. She appeared once in London, but there she was not a success, and never ventured abroad again.

£500 TIP.

GOOD, BUT NOT NEARLY A RECORD.

The £500 which the German delegation gave as a tip to the staff at their hotel during their recent stay in London is stated by hotel managers to be "a good tip, slightly erring on the side of generosity, but not exorbitant considering the size of their bill." The hotel accommodation is said to have cost them £4,000 to £5,000.

"It must also be remembered," said the manager of one West End hotel, "that it was a Government delegation, working day and night and having special facilities, and in the circumstances it was the right tip. It is not a record. When Mr. George Kessler gave his famous gondola dinner in a London hotel many years ago he gave £1,000 to the waiters, carpenters, and workmen who had filled the courtyard of the hotel with water on which gondolas floated in which the guests dined."

The British Empire isn't at all the same as the Kingdom of God, but it's much more like it than any other big political construction there has ever been before.—The Bishop of Manchester.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LONDON.

HOW MANY BOMBS WOULD BE REQUIRED?

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

Pacifist circles now assembled for the International Peace Congress in Germany, wrote the *Observer's* Berlin correspondent last month, are deeply stirred by the accounts that have reached them this week of the great debate at The Hague on the disarmament question. The meeting is of general interest to England, and to Londoners in particular. For Holland in its entirety possesses something like the population of the area of Greater London, and for convenience sake, London and the possibility of the destruction of her inhabitants within a very few hours formed one of the principal theses of the debate.

The speakers represented many countries. It was a Dutch delegate in Geneva who urged complete world disarmament for safety's sake, basing his argument on the plea that finds most favour in the strong pacifist circles of the small countries, Holland and Denmark. This maintains that complete helplessness is the best protection of the weak against the strong. He met with scant response, least of all from his own countrymen, for it is an open secret to-day that Germany's original plan at the beginning of the Great War was to march through Holland. She was prevented from carrying out this plan owing to the superior efficiency and numbers of the Dutch over the Belgian army. General Snyder himself, who was responsible for the condition of this army, went on the platform as a matter of what he considered duty, against the pernicious efforts of the pacifists to undermine a nation's natural sense of self-protection. His opponent was a leading Democrat, Professor van Embden, who has been striving passionately for the cause of disarmament for the past year. This is a vital question to Holland, in view of her powerful neighbour, not of to-day, but for a hundred years hence.

It is persistently repeated to-day on the Continent, though just as persistently questioned, that Edison is responsible for the statement that London's whole population could be annihilated in a very few hours by the new Lewis and Clark bombs thrown from not more than twenty to thirty aeroplanes. This, the principal argument of his pacifist opponent, the Dutch general proceeded to tear to pieces on the principle that never was a method of attack yet invented which did not almost immediately call forth successful counter-methods of defence. He based his thesis on the practical experiences of the Great War and on French writers, who have calculated that to gas London with complete success, 33,000,000 kilograms of bombs would be necessary, buried from 19,000 aeroplanes, each carrying 2,000 kilograms of bombs. Under the most favourable conditions it would take 200 pieces of aircraft eighty-five nights to carry out their task successfully, and these conditions premise not only insufficient means of defence but consistently perfect weather for the air.

The Dutch artillery captain, Maas, who has studied the conditions of the French Army, computes the present French air strength at something between 250 to 300 heavy machines for bombardment purposes, of which some two-thirds would be fit for immediate use. These could not carry more than 75,000 kilograms weight of bombs, and would be totally incapable of destroying a whole great centre of population at one fell swoop. By the time the proper number would be ready and equipped, it stands to reason that the defence of London, or Holland, as the case may be, must have reached a probably equal standard of efficiency.

It is significant that whereas the pacifist spoke at great length in appreciative silence, the general's audience was restive and interrupted continually. The whole affair, occurring at the moment when the new Zeppelin is pictured everywhere, has stirred German pacifist imagination to the depths.

DEFENCE AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

WONDERFUL NEW GUN.

In the course of an address delivered at Philadelphia, in connection with the centenary of the founding of the Franklin Institute, General A. P. Williams, of the United States War Department, declared that the next war would witness the introduction of an anti-aircraft gun firing a 15-pound shell with deadly accuracy, and constituting an almost perfect defence against the bombing of cities from the air. He also spoke of smokeless and flashless powder, which it was expected would afford scarcely any clue to the enemy as to the location of anti-aircraft batteries.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN AMERICA.

SERVICES OF FOREIGN ENGINEERS.

In spite of the flourishing condition of aviation in the United States, certain manufacturers have secured licences to build aircraft designed by foreign engineers.

Mr. Ford recently has been in negotiation with Professor Junkers, the German designer and a pioneer of the cantilever-type monoplane, with the object of coming to some arrangement for building all-metal Junkers aeroplanes. It may be that the numerous rumours of the forthcoming production of Ford aeroplanes at the rate of one hundred a day originated from this action on the part of Mr. Ford.

The Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, New Jersey, is to begin building Fokker aircraft by licence from Mr. Anthony H. G. Fokker. Mr. Francis Arlier is chief engineer to the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation. At one time Mr. Arlier was in charge of the construction of four-engine bombing aeroplanes at Belfast.

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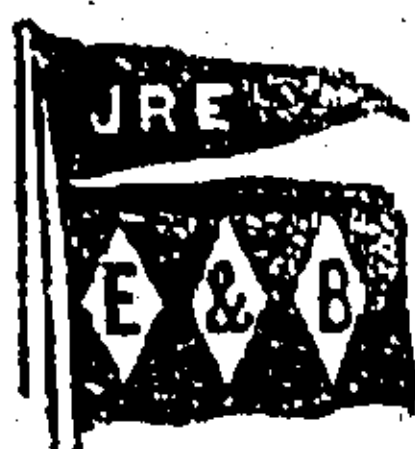
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ELLERMAN &

BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

* "CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

† "CITY OF KARACHI" 26th Nov. Shanghai and Japan.
 † "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 † "CITY OF KARACHI" 11th Jan. Do.
 † "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th March. Do.
 † "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April. Do.

* "A" Class. † "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £92. "B" £84. | Single 2nd Class "A" £62. "B" £54.
 Cargo Steamers Saloon Passage—£82.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 789).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., LTD., CANTON

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

.. "KATHLAMBA" .. via Suez Canal .. 28th Nov.
 .. "OANFA" .. via Suez Canal .. 7th Dec.
 .. "CITY OF SHANGHAI" .. via Suez Canal .. 19th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGOR	—	—	7th Dec.
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	21st Dec.
PAUL LEOAT	6th Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan., 1925
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	—	1st Feb., 1925

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(in cluding Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £95. 0s. 0d. | B CLASS (1st Class) £83. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd Class) £68. 0s. 0d. | STEAMERS (2nd Class) £60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

.. " .. loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP

.. " .. & DUNKIRK about

.. " .. "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due

to arrive about 3rd week of November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIRING .. Capt. W. O. Passmore | Friday, 21st Nov., at 2 p.m.
 HAIRING .. Capt. Ellis Walker | Tuesday, 25th Nov., at 1 p.m.
 HAIRING .. Capt. A. H. Stewart | Friday, 28th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIRING," "HAIRING" and "HAIRING" at the Reduced Rate of \$90.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.,

General Managers

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

NEW YORK

SS. "MOORISH PRINCE" 20th November
 SS. "CELTIC PRINCE" 1st December

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 2165.
Telegrams: Furness.(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,884	25th Nov., Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMA"	9,098	29th Nov., Noon	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,904	13th Dec.	Marselles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,696	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	10th Jan.	Marselles & London
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MOIRA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marselles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHMIR"	9,963	21st Feb.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marselles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,696	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"SIJILIA"	6,813	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	18th Apr.	Marselles & London
"KARMA"	9,098	24th Apr.	Marselles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	2nd May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	20th Nov., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	7th Dec.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	18th Dec.	do.
"TAIREA"	8,500	29th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	25th Nov., 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKLIWA"	8,500	27th Nov.	Kobe only.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	29th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIREA"	8,500	8th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOIRA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	21st Feb.	do.
"SIJILIA"	6,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,069	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	17th Apr.	do.
"NAGOYA"	6,554	22nd Apr.	do.
"MOIRA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 22nd Nov., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN	"KUEIKOW"	On 22nd Nov., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 24th Nov., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUNNING"	On 25th Nov., D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAYING"	On 25th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 27th Nov., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZECHUEN"	On 27th Nov., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 29th Nov., Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 30th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 3rd Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUICHOW"	On 2nd Dec., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 3rd Dec., 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woonan.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bango, Thursday Is., Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO:
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REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

SS. "NIPPON"		Sails about 22nd November.
SS. "BOSANDRA"		Sails about 2nd December.
SS. "NUMIDIA"		Sails about 22nd December.
SS. "VENEZIA"		Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

SS. "DUCHESSA D'AROSTA"		Sails about 8th December.
SS. "NIPPON"		Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
SS. "BOSANDRA"		Sails about 7th Jan., 1925.
SS. "NUMIDIA"		Sails about 2nd Feb., 1925.
SS. "VENEZIA"		Sails about 7th Feb., 1925.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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TO MANILA, ILOILO, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

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